The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7267. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

LETTER FROM PROF. YOUNG AT PEKING.

THE START OF THE OBSERVATION PARTIES FROM SAN FRANCISCO—CROSSING THE PACIFIC—REMARKS ON THE STEAMERS—ARRIVAL AT YOKOHAMA—IMPRESSIONS OF JAPAN—TO PEKING—SETTING UP THE INSTRUMENTS AND BEGINNING OBSERVATIONS.

PEKING, China, Monday, Nov. 2, 1874.

A Pacific voyage is seldom interesting in itself, and that of the Alaska, which carried the scientific parties sent out by the United States Government to observe the coming transit of Venus at Wladiwostok and Peking formed no exception to the general rule. The Wladiwostok party consisted of Prof. A. Hall, of Washington, as Chief; Mr. O. B. Wheeler, of Detroit, Assistant Astronomer; Mr. D. B. Clark, of Indianapolis, Chief Photographer; Messrs. Tappan of Cincinnati, Lacy of Peru, Ind., Rockwell of New-York, Assistant Photographers; and Mr. Gardner, of Washington, as Mechanician. Our own party consists of Prof. J. C. Watson, of Michigan University, as Chief; Prof. C. A. Young, of Dartmouth College, Assistant Astronomer; T. P. Woodward, of San Francisco, Second Assistant; W. V. Ranger, of Syracuse, N. Y., Chief Photographer, and Messrs. E. Watson and B. J. Conrad, of Michigan, Assistant Photographers. Prof. Watson's wife also accompanies him. A third party, under the charge of Prof. G. Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, and destined for Nagasaki, did not accompany us as we had hoped, but sailed a month later.

We left San Francisco on the 28th of July and landed at Yokohama on the 23d of August, in the midst of a gale of wind, which proved to be the edge of a typhoon by which Nagasaki had been devastated the preceding night. With this exception the weather during the whole voyage was either fine, or at the worst a little showery, and the smoothness of the water was a continual and very gratifying surprise to one whose ideas of sea-going had been derived from a little experience on the Atlantic. The loneliness of this sea is striking. From the time of leaving the coast of California until we entered the Bay of Yeddo, we did not see a single sail, nor any living thing except a whale or two, with occasional schools of flying-fish and porpoises, and always the patient gulls which followed us quite across the ocean. But the ship herself deserves a good word, for the most experienced voyagers among us agreed that we never found a vessel so comfortable, so well provided, and so well managed. Poor old Alaska! A week or so after we left her she broke her shaft, on her way down to Hong Kong, and while lying in the harbor there, repaired and nearly ready to sail, she was caught by the typhoon of September and driven ashore upon the rocks, from which she is hardly likely to get off.

These steamers, however—the Alaska and her consorts, the Japan, Colorado, and Great Republic—have serious faults; they are slow, requiring from twenty-two to twenty-six days to make a voyage which a screw vessel can accomplish in a week's less time; and in case of any disaster to their machinery, especially upon so lonely an ocean, they are very helpless, having no sailing power worth mentioning, and exposing to the wind such a huge surface of upper-work and paddle boxes as to put them quite at its mercy if the engine fails.

The new steamers now being placed upon this route, the City of Peking and City of Tokio, will be free from these objections, swift, and able to go respectably under sail alone.

IMPRESSIONS AT YOKOHAMA.

Our parties remained a few days at Yokohama, making the usual excursions to Yeddo, or more properly Tokio, Kamakura, Enoshima, and Daibutz. To most of us everything was new and very strange; indeed, we imagined that many things we saw were quite as strange to the natives as to ourselves, for the contact of European and Asiatic civilizations has developed a bizarre life full of the oddest contrasts. For instance, perhaps one of the most striking institutions of the country is the jinriksha, a sort of magnified baby-cart, in which a coolie draws a full-grown man at the rate of five or six miles an hour; the most convenient cab in the world, in which horse and driver are combined in one. Well, on several occasions we saw in these concerns European ladies, elegantly dressed in full evening costume, on their way to some dinner party, drawn by stout coolies whose only clothing was the tattooing upon their backs, and breech cloths, four inches wide. One doesn't mind it after a while, but at first it seems very odd. So it did to see a naked coolie operating a sewing machine. The jinriksha, by the way, is a new thing, devised only four or five years ago by one of the American missionaries, and so exactly adapted to the country that it is fast becoming universal. In Yeddo alone there are said to be 70,000 of them, and probably the estimate is none too large. The manners and ideas of the people are all evidently in a state of most rapid transition. Every year, we are told by the foreigners who reside in Japan, produces great changes, and the nation now seems as anxious to adopt European civilization as it was determined to exclude it ten years ago. Those who wish to see the Japan of history must make haste. Railroads, telegraphs, and steam-boats, rifles, sewing machines, petroleum, and coal gas are powerful alteratives when administered to a nation. More profound yet is the influence of the waning faith in their old religion, and a growing disposition to accept the cardinal doctrines of Christianity; but what will be the final outcome it is not easy to foresee. On the whole, the impression made by the people and the country was a very pleasant one, such as would lead to hopefulness.

TO NAGASAKI.

We sailed from Yokohama for Nagasaki on the 27th, and reached Nagasaki on Sept 1, stopping at Kobe and Hiogo one day. Hiogo is an old Japanese city, Kobe the foreign concession adjoining it and now rivaling the other in population. Both Kobe and Yokohama have grown most remarkably from the little fishing villages they were twenty years ago to cities of nearly 100,000 inhabitants. Hiogo and Kobe are now connected by rail with Osaca, the Venice of Japan, some sixteen miles distant, and the line is being rapidly extended as much further to Kioto, the old capital of the Mikados. From Hiogo to Nagasaki our course lay mostly through the "inland sea," and a more beautiful voyage it would be hard to imagine. The sea is so land-locked that the water is like a pond for smoothness, and dotted with sails which we counted literally by the hundred. The shores are bold and picturesque, but populous and most thoroughly cultivated, and countless islands rise on every side, some mere rocks, and others supporting a busy people.

EFFECTS OF THE TYPHOON.

Nagasaki we found disconsolate. The typhoon, ten days previous, had, without much metaphor, knocked things endways. The houses were some in ruins, some unroofed, and all more or less dilapidated. The bund or street along the water's edge was covered with huge blocks of stone driven out of the sea-wall by the waves. The trees were stripped of their leaves and shattered, the shipping in the harbor, nearly all of it was more or less broken and crippled. The great iron ram Stonewall, which the Japanese purchased from our Government, lay on the rocks with a hole in her bottom. Everything, however, was being repaired with quite American vigor, but in consequence of the state of things we were obliged to rough it a little in our hotel accommodations for the three or four days we had to stay there.

TO PEKING.

We found Admiral Pennock expecting our arrival, and zealous to do everything in his power to facilitate our object. He had been ordered to detail the Lackawanna to take our parties to their destination, but as her boilers had given out shortly before, he was compelled to go by the spirit of his orders rather than the letter, and made arrangements for us even more convenient than had been originally contemplated, by giving us two vessels instead of one, and that without any additional burden upon the naval service. The Kearsarge, of Alabama fame, was detailed for the conveyance of Prof. Hall's party, and ours was provided for upon the Ashuelot, which was at any rate to cross to China very soon, and being of light draught would be able to take us up the Peiho River as far as Tien-Tsin, instead of dropping us at the mouth, as the Lackawanna must have done.

We sailed on the 3d of September, and, after a very pleasant passage, reached Tien Tsin on the 9th. We went up the river from Tien Tsin to Tung Chang in the usual manner—on small house-boats—and from the latter place completed our long journey by a sixteen-mile ride on donkeys, reaching the imperial city late on Sept. 16, very sore and weary, but grateful and happy over our safe arrival.

We did not find the arrangements made for us which we had expected, the State department at Washington having failed in its promise to send to the legation the necessary information and instructions. Fortunately, on our arrival at Tien Tsin we had sent up a courier to Mr. Williams, our Chargé d'Affaires, announcing our coming, so that he had two or three days' notice and had made provision for our immediate wants.

THE OBSERVATION STATION.

Our first care, of course, was to select a station for observation, and we were very fortunate in finding an excellent one upon the premises of the mission of the English Church Missionary Society in the western part of the city, about one mile from the western wall and a quarter of a mile north of the wall which separates the Chinese and Tartar cities. Rev. Mr. Collins, who is in charge of this mission, and is also the chaplain of the British Legation, merits, and has, our profoundest gratitude for the zealous and generous manner in which he has aided us in every way, interpreting for us, acting as our agent to some extent in our dealings with the Chinese, giving us the use of his grounds and of rooms in his house, and all without compensation or reward.

Unfortunately, we are not able to live very near our station, not being able to secure suitable accommodations in the immediate vicinity, but have been obliged to set up a sort of half-way housekeeping in some vacant rooms on the premises of the American Episcopal Mission, about a mile nearer to the legations and the centre of the city. It is very inconvenient to live at such a distance from our work, but we could find no way to avoid the difficulty.

Our instruments arrived from Tung Chang on the 17th, slung on poles and carried by coolies, and on the 18th we began the work of setting up our station, which with Chinese labor proved a long and vexatious job, and was not fully completed until about the 10th of October. The more important instruments were, however, in place much earlier, so that regular observations commenced on Sept. 28. Indeed, on the night of Oct. 10, Prof. Watson, continuing the same line of research which has long since made him famous, discovered a new planet, to which he proposes, on the suggestion of Dr. Williams, to give the name of Ne-wha, the Chinese goddess who once repaired the sky when it became dilapidated.

ARRIVAL OF THE INSTRUMENTS—OBSERVATIONS BEGUN.

Our instruments all arrived in perfect order; nothing missing or injured, a most unusual experience we fear in the case of a scientific expedition. The buildings which shelter them are placed in an inclosure of somewhat irregular form, but approximately rectangular, measuring about 150 feet long from east to west and 75 from north to south. In the extreme north-west corner of the grounds are placed the magnetic instruments. About fifty feet further east and near the north wall (which is about twelve feet high) is placed the little octagonal observatory with its revolving roof, under which is mounted the "equatorial." This is the principal instrument; a beautiful telescope of five inches diameter, with complete clockwork and accessories, made by Clark, of Cambridge.

About thirty feet east of this is the "transit house," in which are placed the instruments by which we determine our latitude and time, viz., a "transit instrument," so called, a chronograph, a clock, three chronometers, and some other minor instruments. The photographic house is due south from the transit house, at a distance of about sixty feet, and is situated in a recess in the southern wall. Between the two houses, and forty feet from the photographic-house, stands the iron pier upon which are placed the heliostat and the lens upon which the image of the sun is formed in the photographic-house upon the prepared plate. The plate itself is carried by an iron pier inside the photographic-house, the light being admitted to form the picture by a narrow slit in a thin plate of metal, which, at the moment of exposure, is shot across in front of the plate by a strong spring.

The heliostat is a reflector of *unsilvered* glass, most carefully worked to a perfectly flat surface, and moved by a clock-work in such a manner as to keep the reflected image of the sun in its proper place notwithstanding the rotation of the earth.

I have spoken of the equatorial as the "principal" instrument, but, perhaps, this is questionable, for, although the observations and measurements to be made with it at the beginning and end of the transit exceed in importance any other *single* observation, yet it is quite probable that the photographs taken collectively may prove even yet more valuable, and, if so, the photographic apparatus might claim the pre-eminence. Between the heliostat pier and the photographic-house extends a long, shed-like structure of mats, designed to prevent as much as possible currents or tremors of the air along the path of the rays of light. Just west of the heliostat pier stands a small hut of matting, in which are mounted Prof. Young's spectroscope and a small telescope. Lines of telegraphic wire connect the different houses with the transit room and the chronograph. Mats are laid down between the houses along the pathways, and the rest of the yard is kept moist by continual sprinkling in order to keep down the dust, which here in Peking seems to be the worst enemy of every delicate instrument.

At present, although there remains abundance of work to do before the transit, we have everything in such a state of forwardness that there can be no doubt that the event will find us fully prepared and with our work all finished, so that we shall be ready to take our departure immediately. So far as we can learn, however, this departure from Peking in the Winter is likely to be a pretty difficult and uncomfortable business. If possible, Admiral Pennock will undoubtedly send a vessel to the mouth of the Peiho to take us off, and in this case we should get off very comfortably, with only a three days' journey by land. Failing this, however, we shall have to make at least a twelve days' journey overland to Chefoo, or else to Chingkiang.

A FRENCH PARTY—THEIR INSTRUMENTS.

There is besides our own party a French party here on the same errand, consisting of Lieuts. Fleuriais, Blarez, and Lapied, of the French Navy. In some respects their apparatus in very fine—much superior to ours. They have, for instance, two equatorials, one of eight inches and the other of six inches in diameter, and either of them much larger than ours. On the other hand, our photographic apparatus and meridian instruments are better than theirs. Their station of observation is on the grounds of the French Legation, about two miles east of here, and a few hundred feet further south. A sad misfortune, has, however, overtaken them, which overshadows the whole foreign community here, casting a gloom which even the happy settlement of the Formosan difficulty can hardly lighten. Lieut. Blarez has been struck by paralysis—a complete hemiplegia of the right side—rendering him entirely helpless, and it is greatly feared likely to terminate fatally, and that very soon. The cause is unknown. Our party has, indeed, great reason to be thankful, for, with slight exception, none of us have been ill since leaving home, and at present we are all in the best of health.

The Russians have also one observer here—an astronomer and physicist, Dr. Fritsche, who has been for some years stationed here as a meteorological and magnetic observer.

But this long and rambling letter must come to a close. It is to be hoped that the 9th of December will be fine, and the chances of fair weather here at that time of the year fall little short of certainty; no other station on the globe shows a better weather record for December during the past ten years. If things go well then you shall hear from me again.

C. A. YOUNG.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SUCCESS OF PROF. PETERS' OBSERVATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Smithsonian Institution received a telegram to-day from Prof. Airy, Astronomer of the Royal Greenwich Observatory, stating that the observations of Prof. Peters, one of the American observers of the transit of Venus at New-Zealand, were a perfect success, and that 237 photographs were made of the first contact.

ALBANY.

THE STATE CAPITAL NOT YET AWAKE—FEW MEMBERS AND FEWER PERSONS OF NOTE ARRIVED.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—The State capital is as yet in its proverbially drowsy condition, and there is to-night no indication of the political gathering that must assemble here within a few days. The only persons of note in the city are Canal Commissioner Barkley, Senator Jarvis Lord, Lieut. Gov. elect Dorsheimer, Congressman George M. Adams, Henry Richmond, and a few members of Gov. Dix's staff. Gov. Dix has completed his preparations for departure, and will leave by the 2:40 train, immediately after the inauguration of Gov. Tilden, on Friday.

Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer was serenaded to-night at midnight, at Congress Hall, by a small party of Liberal Republicans and made a brief response, congratulating them on the united achievements of Democracy and Liberal Republicanism in the late elections. He expressed the belief that there was nothing in the principles of the Democratic and Liberal platforms which could in any wise tend to weaken their co-operative influence in the future, and in 1876 they would "march to the music of still more glorious victories."

THE INDIANS.

THE BLACK HILLS MINERS ON FRIENDLY TERMS WITH PART OF SPOTTED TAIL'S BAND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Agent Howard, of the Whitestone (Dakota) Agency, reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that some of Spotted Tail's band on the 5th inst. met a party of twenty-one miners, with an outfit of ten horses, thirty-six oxen, and six wagons, on Elk Creek, at the east base of the Black Hills. They were from the East, and bound West to engage in mining operations on the reservation. The meeting was friendly, and resulted in a good supply of rations to the followers of Spotted Tail.

A DARING ROBBERY.

A MAINE COUNTY TREASURER KNOCKED SENSELESS IN HIS OFFICE AND HIS SAFE ROBBED.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 30.—About 6 o'clock this evening Thomas Pennell, Treasurer of Cumberland County, was knocked down in his office and the safe robbed of between $8,000 and $10,000. One of the robbers first engaged his attention by asking to have a check cashed, and immediately after knocked him senseless. With the aid of a confederate, the safe was plundered of its contents. Mr. Pennell's pockets were also rifled. The thieves escaped, and no arrests have yet been made or clue found to their identity.

The amount of the counties money stolen is $7,000, done up in $1,000 packages. There was one bond of $1,000, and five of $100, each belonging to Pennell, and $450 in bonds, belonging to her son, which, with Pennell's wallet, containing $20 and some valuable papers, was also taken. It is thought the thieves escaped on the Portland and Rochester train, which left at 6:20 P. M., before Pennell recovered consciousness sufficiently to describe them.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION OF ANOTHER PHILADELPHIA BOY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Yesterday afternoon as two little boys, Willie Shaw and Othello Beatty, both aged about six years, were playing near the school-house at Amidown Mills, on Wissahickon Creek, a man approached and offered them 50 cents if they would show him the way to the Kitchen Mills. The boys refused and the stranger picked up Beatty and escaped with him into the woods leading to Chestnut Hill. The neighbors, alarmed by the boy Shaw, started in pursuit, but failed to find the abductor. The kidnapped boy was found, however, about a mile from the point where he was seized. The man had evidently discovered that he was pursued, and dropped the boy.

WASHINGTON.

ADDITIONAL MAIL DELIVERY FACILITIES FOR NEW-YORK.

A SEVEN O'CLOCK MORNING AND EVENING DELIVERY ON WEEK DAYS AND A NINE A. M. DELIVERY ON SUNDAY—THE COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE—THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT—CAPT. LOWRY AND THE "CANANDAIGUA JOURNAL."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Postmaster James and Assistant Postmaster Pierson, of New-York, to-day had a long interview with the Postmaster General in regard to the new law regulating the prepayment of postage on printed matter. The law goes into effect to-morrow night. Touching the delivery of mails in New-York City, Mr. Jewell expressed a wish that still further improvements be made. It is proposed hereafter to deliver the mail at 7 o'clock in the morning and 7 in the evening on week days. This will, of course, be in addition to the deliveries which are now made. On Sunday one delivery is to be made at 9 o'clock in the morning and a collection at 3 in the afternoon. To do this extra work Postmaster James will find it necessary to appoint about fifty additional collectors, at a salary of $400 a year. It is proposed that they be young men not over twenty years of age, and from this corps all letter carriers will hereafter be appointed. Postmaster James will at once draw up a detailed report of this new arrangement. It will go into operation without delay.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE AND THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The condition of affairs in the South, and especially in Louisiana, is attracting the attention of leading Congressmen to the necessity of making some constitutional provision for the counting of the electoral votes, or otherwise providing for a change in the election of President. The report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections was made last Winter, and has been before the Senate without action since that time. The House Committee on Elections has this Winter taken up the same subject, and Mr. Harrison has written a report which will be submitted to the full committee as soon as the holidays are over, and if approved by them will be very soon given to the House. There is now the evident prospect that the electoral vote in the next election will be very close, and it is possible that the counting of the votes from Louisiana, or Mississippi, or Arkansas, or all three of those States, may determine who shall be President. As the Senate will be Republican and the House Democratic, nothing is more likely than that a disputed or challenged vote should be thrown out by the disagreement of the two Houses, and if the vote so thrown out should defeat, or change the result of the election, it is believed that most serious consequences would follow. The subject, of course, is not new, but is receiving renewed consideration, and an effort will be made to pass the resolution for a Constitutional amendment, which was reported by the Senate Committee, and which will be substantially adopted by the committee of the House.

THE DISCHARGED ENGRAVERS AND NOTE PRINTERS.

The change in the printing of revenue stamps, which takes the work to New-York, and discharges about 400 employes from the Treasury Department, has caused a good deal of feeling against Commissioner Douglass, because he is credited with having decided the change. Mr. Douglass states that he regrets the necessity which compelled the decision, but defends it as strictly in compliance with positive law, which he was compelled to obey. The change was really made by the Deputy Commissioner in Mr. Douglass' absence, but it was after consultation with the Secretary, who coincided with the Revenue Bureau. The simple fact is that the New-York companies underbid the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department in prices of work, and the law demanded that the contract should go where it could be done at the lowest cost. Whether the companies really cut below the cost to them for the sake of spiting the Government printers, could not be considered by Mr. Douglass.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The proposition to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, which has been frequently broached during the last two or three sessions of Congress, is revived again; but as the subject is one which will lead to endless discussion, it will most likely fail of action, with a host of others that will be crowded over to the long session. The docket of the court is just about two years in arrears, and has so remained for a long time. The court during the last year has disposed of as many cases as have been brought before it, so that the docket is no larger, if quite so large, as it was a year ago. The Judges are all overworked, and some relief must soon be found for delayed suitors as well as for the court.

A CAPTAIN IN THE NAVY SUBJECTED TO DISCIPLINE.

Capt. R. B. Lowry, at present commanding the United States steamer Canandaigua, has incurred the displeasure of the Secretary of the Navy, and in consequence has been "furloughed." On board the Canandaigua a literary journal has been edited and published by the officers and crew called *The Canandaigua Journal.* Recently there appeared in that journal an article in which the administration of the Navy Department was subjected to criticism. A copy of the journal containing the offensive article was taken ashore at New-Orleans and the criticism copied into one of the daily papers of that city, and was thus brought to the eye of Secretary Robeson. Capt. Barrett has been detailed to relieve Capt. Lowry, and left here yesterday. To "furlough" an officer of the navy is a kind of punishment rarely administered. The furlough places the officer on waiting orders, with but half the pay and allowance of his grade. Capt. Lowry's sea pay is $4,500 per annum; his waiting orders pay $2,800, and the furlough, reducing this one-half, will leave him but $1,400 per annum. The time which the furlough is to continue is not designated.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR PRINTED MATTER.

The Post Office Department decides, upon a question submitted from New-York, that publishers and news-agents shall have the right to purchase from Postmasters such stamps for prepayment of postage on printed matter under the new law as they may desire. This decision contravenes the impression generally entertained that these new stamps would have to be both affixed and canceled by the agents of the Post Office Department, and could not be sold to any one. The sale, however, will be restricted to news-agents and publishers.

THE NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENT WITH CANADA.

The following order to Postmasters has just been issued:

On and after the 1st of January, 1875, all printed matter of the second class destined for Canada will be treated as though it was destined for the United States, the arrangement with the Canadian postal authorities being that it shall be delivered there free of charge. All matter of this class coming into our offices from Canada will be delivered by this department free of charge. The same rule also applies to transient newspapers and postal cards.

On and after February 1, 1875, the single letter rate to Canada will be three cents, prepayment obligatory, and all letters received from Canada will be delivered free of charge.

(Signed,) MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS AND THE FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND.

The respective dates of service of the demands made by the Treasury Department upon the various Pacific Railroad Companies for payment to the United States of the five per centum on their net earnings, required by the act of July 1, 1862, were as follows: On the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Company, Nov. 11, 1874; Sioux City and Pacific, Nov. 12; Union Pacific, Nov. 12; Kansas Pacific, Nov. 14; and Central Pacific Railroad Company, Nov. 24, 1874. The companies have, respectively, sixty days from these dates within which to comply with the demands upon them, and non-compliance in any case will then be reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Attorney General for his action, under the law of June 20, 1874, to compel the payment by legal proceedings. Secretary Bristow takes the ground that the completion of each road, and therefore its liability to provide for the sinking fund of five per cent. per annum of its net earnings, dates from its reception of the last installment of Government subsidy bonds, under the act of July 1, 1862, which were issued upon affidavits of the company's officers, setting forth the completion in a first-class manner, according to law, of the successive sections. Having thus certified that their roads were properly completed, section by section, they are, in the opinion of the Treasury Department, estopped from pleading the report of the Government commission of eminent citizens in the year 1869, that further expenditures were necessary to place the road in a first-class condition, and cannot maintain the assertion that their legal completion dates only from the recent formal acceptance of the report of this year's commission, to the effect that the aforesaid deficiencies had been fully supplied a few months ago.

FRANCE.

CONFERENCE OF THE ASSEMBLY LEADERS WITH THE MINISTERS ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—M. Buffet, President of the Assembly, MM. Dufaure, Depeyne, Leon Say, De Kerdril, and Chesnelong, and the Dukes De Broglie and D'Audiffret-Pasquier, leaders of the various groups in the Assembly, met to-day at the Elysée, at the suggestion of President MacMahon, to endeavor to arrive at an understanding concerning the constitutional bills. The Ministry were represented by the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Chabaud-Latour, Minister of the Interior. A settlement of the differences upon these bills is hoped for.

A significant note is published in *Le Francais*, warning the Assembly to fulfill its engagements.

SPAIN.

A DEFECTION IN THE ARMY IN FAVOR OF PRINCE ALFONSO.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—Gen. Martinez Campos has pronounced in favor of Prince Alfonso, (son of Ex-Queen Isabella,) and with two battalions of soldiers is at Murvidro, in the Province of Valencia. A portion of the Republican Army of the Centre has been withdrawn from the pursuit of the Carlists to march against him.

GERMANY.

AN APPEAL IN THE VON ARNIM CASE.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—Count Von Arnim appealed yesterday to the Kammergericht from the sentence in his case. The Public Prosecutor appealed before the Count.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—1 A. M.—Rain or snow has prevailed in the Southern States, with cold northerly winds and increased pressure. Colder and generally clear weather prevails in the New England and Middle Atlantic States, with north-westerly winds and increased pressure. The barometer continues unusually high in the North-west and upper lake region, with decidedly cold and generally clear weather. Light snow is reported from near Lake Ontario. The Upper Ohio River has risen rapidly. The Cumberland has risen at Nashville, and the Mississippi has risen at Cairo, Memphis, and Vicksburg and fallen at St. Louis. The Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers have fallen rapidly. An ice gorge is reported in the Missouri River, near Plattsmouth.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and Tennessee generally, cloudy and colder weather will prevail, with light rain or snow, north or east winds, and rising barometer.

For New-England, decidedly cold and generally clear weather, with brisk north or west winds and rising barometer.

For the Middle States and lower lake region continued cold and partly cloudy weather, with areas of light snow, northerly winds, and rising barometer during a portion of the day.

For the Ohio Valley, the upper lake region, and the North-west, generally clear and very cold weather, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, and continued high barometer.

The Ohio River will continue to rise at the stations below Marietta.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	29°	23°	3:30 P. M.	23°	28°
6 A. M.	25°	22°	6 P. M.	19°	27°
9 A. M.	24°	23°	9 P. M.	19°	23°
12 M.	25°	26°	12 P. M.	19°	19°

Average temperature yesterday, $23\frac{7}{8}$°.

Average temperature for corresponding date last year, $22\frac{7}{8}$°.

CALIFORNIA.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHINESE IN A WATCH FACTORY—THREATENED STRIKE OF THE REGULAR OPERATIVES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Considerable excitement has been caused here by the determination of the proprietors of the Cornell Watch Factory to employ Chinese in all the departments of the works. Seventy operatives from Chicago have protested against the measure, and several of them were discharged to-day. One foreman was also discharged. Nearly all the operatives are from Chicago, and a general strike is threatened; but the proprietors are firm, and promise to adhere to the new plan. It is probable that other foremen will be discharged. The company proposes to employ about 500 persons. The works are not yet in order.

THE SUIT OF THE ERIE RAILWAY AGAINST BOWMAN.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The case of the People and the Erie Railway vs. Bowman, in the celebrated suit at this place, is about closed this evening, and will be argued before the jury to-morrow morning. The most intense excitement prevails on the subject. The Erie Railway Company have fought every step of the trial inch by inch, not so much, perhaps, for the purpose of convicting Bowman as for the influence the result of the case will have on the pending indictments against some five or six of their conductors and three citizens of Port Jervis. William A. Beach, of New-York, sums up for the defense, and Hon. C. H. Winfield for the People, to-morrow. The evidence has been of the most direct contradictory order all through the case.

LOUISIANA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—The Congressional Subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Foster, Phelps, and Potter, to investigate Louisiana affairs, met at parlor P, St. Charles Hotel, here to-day. They decided to confine their investigations to the Returning Board and the White League.

Messrs. Anderson and Arroyo, members of the Returning Board, and John Ray, (Republican,) and Frank C. Zacharie, (Conservative,) counsel for the respective committees before the Returning Board, were examined as to the law and the mode of proceeding under it. Nothing new was developed.

At the night session Messrs. Packard, White, and Burke, of New-Orleans Parish, and Knoblack, of Lafourche, were examined.

Mr. Packard stated that he knew of the organization of the White League before Sept. 14; believed it extended throughout the State; believed there were from 3,000 to 5,000 white Republicans in New-Orleans; less in proportion to voters than in other portions of the State; believed the colored voters were intimidated, some by threats of violence, others by threats of discharge, refusal to lease lands to blacks, and otherwise. Mr. Packard stated that he did not believe a Republican State Government could maintain itself in this or any other Southern State without the aid or protection of United States troops; that on election day troops were stationed, one company at each police station, one in Gretna, and one at the Marine Hospital. He consulted with Gen. Emory about the disposition of the troops, and the reason they were so disposed was because there was telegraphic connections between the police stations, and the troops could have been concentrated at any point.

Mr. White testified as to the registration and election in his district. He stated that 180 white Conservatives were stricken from the registration rolls who were entitled to vote, and that the authorities refused to strike off the names of several hundred fraudulently-registered negroes, although they promised to do so.

Mr. Knoblock testified regarding the recent registration and election in Lafourche Parish, and stated there was no intimidation of any kind, and that 120 negroes voted the Conservative ticket. He stated the Returning Board refused to throw out forty tickets that were fraudulently stuffed into one box, and the Conservatives carried the parish notwithstanding by a small majority; but the fraudulent votes were also counted for Treasurer.

Major Edward Burk was still testifying at 11 o'clock P. M., giving an account of the organization of the Conservative Party for canvassing the city to verify the registration that they detected 5,200 fraudulently-registered names. One of the parties had registered in fourteen wards, and several others were discovered to have registered five or six times. They succeeded in getting but few of the fraudulently registered stricken from the rolls.

The object of the committee evidently is to investigate thoroughly the recent election, beginning with the registration and ending with the Returning Board. One of the committee stated in conversation to-day that the President had recognized the Legislature of 1872, but not so with that elected in November. They would, therefore, confine their investigations to the late election, which was an open question.

VETO OF AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE REVENUE OF NEW-ORLEANS BY THE MAYOR—ARRIVAL OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—Mayor Leeds has vetoed an ordinance, adopted by the Common Council, providing for an estimate of the revenues of the city, and advises the suspension of the interest tax.

The Congressional Committee has arrived here.

WARMOTH DISCHARGED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—Coroner De Blanc to-day made an affidavit against Warmoth, charging him with murder. The case was then tried before Judge Staes. Several witnesses were examined, and their testimony did not vary materially from the account of the affair given by Ex-Gov. Warmoth himself, and telegraphed on Saturday. After hearing all the evidence, Judge Staes decided the charge of murder not proven against Warmoth, and discharged the prisoner.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The weather is cold and frosty in California. Rain is needed by the farmers throughout the State.

An explosion occurred in a coal mine near Evanston, Wyoming Territory, yesterday, by which eight persons were killed.

Detectives have traced the burglars who robbed Deering & Co's. jewelry store, in Boston, on Sunday last, to Portland, Me.

John Johnson, the murderer of Andrew Johnson, of Cleveland, was sentenced yesterday to be hanged on the 28th of April.

The deposits in the savings banks in Massachusetts increased over $14,000,000 during the year, making the total $217,452,120 84.

A bridge was burned yesterday between Evanston and Green River, on the Union Pacific Railroad, necessitating a change of cars.

The Masonic Grand Lodge opened at Hamilton, Ontario, yesterday. Masonic dignitaries were present from all parts of the Dominion and many American cities.

Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, has ordered a special election in the First Congressional District on Jan. 23 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John B. Rice.

John Goodman was executed at Ottawa, Putnam County, Ohio, yesterday at noon for the murder of the Haywood family last April. The prisoner confessed the crime while on the scaffold.

The will of Ann Colliston, which has just been admitted to probate, leaves $20,000 for the support of the poor of Schenectady County. The instrument is contested by the relatives.

The funeral of Alvah Crocker at Fitchburg, Mass., yesterday was attended by many persons from abroad. Business was suspended throughout the city, and the remains were viewed by an immense throng.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out at 4 o'clock yesterday morning at Hartford, Conn., in the basement of the building in Exchange corner block, occupied by the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, and was supposed to have been extinguished by the Fire Department, but two hours later the flames appeared in the first story, and the office of the company was burned out, completely destroying all the furniture and many valuable papers. Many files were wet and smoked, but may be replaced by copying at great trouble and expense. The company was about moving out of the building into the new building of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company in order to have better protection against fire.

A fire at Corry, Penn., yesterday morning, destroyed seven buildings, including the United States Hotel, Capital Hotel, Senate Hotel, American Hotel, Jackson's candy factory, and Finch & Webster's billiard saloon. The loss is $25,000. Another fire last night destroyed Howlett, Bardwell & Co.'s cooper shop, and a vacant house adjoining. The loss is about $7,000; the insurance on either is unknown.

About 2 o'clock this morning a large fire broke out among some wooden tenement-houses in West Forty-eighth street, near the North River. The flames spread rapidly, and set fire to an adjoining frame stable. Four horses are supposed to have been burned to death.

PACIFIC MAIL.

THIRD DAY OF THE CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY.

TESTIMONY OF THE COMPANY'S FORMER ACCOUNTANT—DISCLOSURE OF A SYSTEM OF WHOLESALE FRAUD IN BOOK-KEEPING—AN ACCOUNTANT WHO DID AS THE COMPANY WANTED HIM TO—ERASURES, SUBSTITUTIONS, AND FRAUDULENT ENTRIES—IMMENSE LOANS OF WHICH NO RECORD WAS MADE—IRWIN'S EXPENDITURES FOR FOUR MONTHS—"INTERCHANGE OF CHECKS" BETWEEN ROACH AND STOCKWELL—THE $275,000 TRANSACTIONS WITH CONGRESSMAN SCHUMAKER.

The subcommittee of the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means met again yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and continued their investigation into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. Messrs. Dawes and Wood were absent. In opening the session, Mr. Beck called attention to a misstatement which appeared in the Tuesday evening and one of the Wednesday morning journals, in the reports of the proceedings, in which it was stated that Mr. Beck's name appeared on the register of the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the end of May, 1872, beside that of Mr. W. S. King, and also that during the examination of Mr. George S. Scott Mr. Dawes asked if the witness knew of any other false entries to other parties in the books of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, but that on the witness giving a signal to Mr. Dawes the question was not pressed. The reporters by whom these statements were made were called upon to correct them. The representative of the evening papers stated that he did not intend to convey the impression that the Committee were endeavoring to conceal anything. The representative of the morning journal stated that in the testimony of Mr. Sage he understood it to have been stated that Mr. Beck's name was registered with Mr. King's. From an examination of the register he then saw that this was not so, and desired to say that he had no intention of misrepresenting Mr. Beck in any way. A statement subsequently made to the committee disclosed the fact that neither of the reporters was responsible for the inaccuracies referred to, the statements having been made on the authority of a third party. The first witness examined yesterday was John Rounday, accountant to the Pacific Mail Company in 1872. His testimony, which was very long, showed that an extraordinary system of fraudulent book-keeping, in relation to cash accounts, had been practiced with the knowledge and by direction of President Stockwell and other officers of the company. Checks for large amounts had been issued and the names subsequently supplied, and loans representing millions of dollars had been allowed to remain on the books for months as unsettled balances, without comment, while others had never been entered at all. By the accountant's showing, erasures and substitutions in relation to money matters had been frequently made, and many of the entries were false. In reference to Irwin, he said that although he knew that that individual had been employed to do some services in Washington in connection with the subsidy, he still professed to be ignorant of his plan of operations in the capital. He testified, however, that between the 25th of January and the 24th of May Irwin had received from the funds of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company sums amounting to $890,000, all of which he presumed had been expended, inasmuch as none of it had ever been refunded. The model accountant, who admitted that he knew his books contained false entries, also referred to an "interchange of checks" for the sum of $200,000 between the company and Mr. John Roach, which on investigation proved to be the passing of that amount from the company to Mr. Roach, by whom in turn it was made over to Mr. Stockwell. The next money transactions brought to light were those between the Brooklyn Trust Company and Congressman John Schumaker, of Kings County, by which it appeared that sums amounting in the aggregate to $275,000 were paid to Mr. Schumaker by the Trust Company in 1872. Three checks for $150,000, presented and indorsed by that gentleman, were produced by the Cashier of the Trust Company. In the afternoon, Mr. Hugh Hastings astonished the committee by proposing to afford them some valuable testimony; but he did nothing of the kind. Mr. Rufus Hatch had himself sworn as a witness on pretense of being able to furnish some additional valuable testimony, and in this position attempted to inflict a long argument on the committee, wherein he was only partially successful.

THE EVIDENCE.

Mr. John Rounday was the first witness sworn.

Mr. Kasson—Mr. Rounday, state what was your business during the year 1872. A.—I was an accountant of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

Q.—At what place was your business carried on? A.—At the office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in this City.

Q.—At that time who were the President, Vice President, and Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company? A.—Mr. A. B. Stockwell was President, Mr. Bellows Vice President, and Mr. Theodore T. Johnson Secretary.

Q.—What was your especial duty as an accountant? A.—I had general charge of the accounts. All the monthly reports of all the agents came to me.

Q.—From the San Francisco agency as well as the other agencies of the company? A.—Yes, Sir. The disbursements here were transferred into the cash-book at various times in the month.

Q.—What books particularly were under your immediate control? A.—The cash-book, journal, ledger, and sundry small books.

Q.—The check-book was not under your control? A.—Not at all, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Richard B. Irwin? A.—I do, Sir.

IRWIN AS A WASHINGTON LOBBYIST.

Q.—Do you know in what business he was employed in the Spring of 1872? A.—He was the agent of the company at San Francisco.

Q.—Had he any other business for the company anywhere else? Did you know that he was employed in any other capacity at that time? A.—I understood he was employed on business of the company at Washington, but I had no personal knowledge of the fact.

Q.—I suppose you might be able to know something of it outside your own business from other sources. Do you know that he was employed as an agent for procuring a subsidy at Washington? A.—I knew it the same as everybody else knew it in the office. It was known that he was there for that purpose. (Books of Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company placed before witness.)

Q.—Look at the cash-book, under the date of May 24, 1872, and observe an entry of six items, amounting, in the total, to $750,000, without any name mentioned as indicating the account for which they were issued, and state in whose handwriting they are. A.—That is mine.

Q.—State why no name is indicated. A.—I would say that that entry was necessarily made in copying, from the check-book. These checks are marked "A. B. S." These entries were made with the intention of filling them in afterward. I can only say that they were not filled in.

Q.—You do not say there is any other similar account? A.—I do not think there is.

Q.—The construction you give of it is that when you posted from the stub-book, there was no name in it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you did not afterward refer to the stub-book to see whether any names had been entered? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Look at the stub entries and see if you can recognize the names from which these stub entries were posted. A.—(After looking at stub-book)—My impression is that that has been filled in since.

A NOVEL SYSTEM OF BOOK-KEEPING.

Q.—You think the names inserted in the stubs

[...] subsequently inserted? A.—These got in here May, 1871, and May, 1872, strike me just now as having been so inserted.

Q.—Just see if these are the corresponding sums from which the entries are made. A.—I should say they were.

Q.—In whose handwriting are the entries upon the stub-book? A.—In Mr. Theodore T. Johnson's.

Q.—Read what the entries are? A.—"A. B. Stockwell, President, charge A. B. S." I am confident that when these entries first came to me, they were charged to A. B. S.

Q.—About how long after the date did you enter on the cash-book the amounts shown to you? A.—That I cannot say. This cash-book was written up at a time when I was at nothing else.

Q.—What was your custom? A.—My custom was to do it toward the latter part of the month.

Q.—Look at the entries particularly, and state whether the entries to Eldridge and Irwin do not appear to be inserted at a later date, and also whether the name President does not appear to be written at a different time from the name A. B. Stockwell. A.—I would not like to say it is so, but it looks like it.

Mr. Beck—The ink in which A. B. Stockwell and Eldridge and Irwin are written is not the same? A.—It has that appearance.

Mr. Kasson—On the stub of check No. 2,362 is it not evident that the word President was not written originally as part of the entry on the stub? A.—It looks like it, and yet my evidence on that point is not—

Q.—Look, if you please, to the journal, under the date of May, 1872, and tell me in whose handwriting the entries are made on page No. 197 of the journal. A.—That is Mr. Walker's, who was at that time my assistant.

Q.—Look under date of May 24, and see if you recognize again in the journal the same entries referred to in the cash-book. A.—I see the same entries.

ERASURES ABOUT WHICH STOCKWELL MAY KNOW SOMETHING.

Q.—State whether against one of these entries there does not appear an erasure and the substitution of a name. A.—Yes, Sir; there is an erasure. I would not say positively that the whole of these entries were written A. B. Stockwell, and afterward Mr. Stockwell by the direction of the Vice President, who objected to have his name appear on the books. The ruling indicates that it was ruled out and changed.

Q.—The $650,000 is also an erasure, is it not? A.—I should say it was. I cannot state positively the cause of this erasure. I think it was charged to Mr. Stockwell.

Q.—I want you to make yourself clear about that, that it was originally A. B. Stockwell. A.—Yes, Sir, that looks like it.

Q.—The entry to whose name is entered the $650,000—that of Harriott & Noyes—does not that appear to be written at a different time? Yes, Sir, it was. I am quite sure upon that point.

Q.—Up to what time did you continue in the service of the company? A.—Up to Nov. 30, 1872.

Q.—Under whose direction were checks issued? A.—Under the direction, immediately, of the Vice President.

Q.—Was it necessary, under the by-laws and rules of the company, that the sanction of the Board of Directors should be given to the issue of any amount where it was merely a loan to other corporations? Had the President the right to issue checks without the sanction of the board? A.—It was the custom to do so.

Q.—So that if he loaned to the broker he would do it without acquainting the Board of Directors? A.—Yes, Sir; it was the custom.

Q.—On the contrary, if he paid a bill or made disbursements hadn't he the right to do it? A.—In all ordinary disbursements that was the custom.

Q.—You are sure that if he made loans it was the custom to do it without consulting the Board of Directors? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were you present at the meeting of the Executive Committee in November, 1872, when they authorized the President to make some disbursements in connection with obtaining a subsidy? A.—No, Sir. I was Secretary *pro tem.* of the company at that time. The executive committee had its own secretary.

Q.—In November, 1872, you were not present at any meeting. Were you present at any meeting of the Board of Directors? A.—I have no knowledge of any meeting of the Board.

Q.—No knowledge of any statement made to the Board of Directors? No, Sir.

Mr. Beck—Mr. Johnson, the Secretary of the Company, who made the entries, you say, on the ledger? A.—No, Sir; only on the check-book. He was Treasurer *pro tem.* when the Treasurer was absent, and these checks bear the writing of Mr. Johnson, and from inference it would seem the actual Treasurer was absent.

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION FOR WHICH FALSE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

Q.—At the time you transferred the sums of those six checks amounting to $750,000 to the cash-book, did you date it from this book? A.—Yes, Sir; these are my check-marks.

Q.—So that at the time you made the transfer to the cash-book these alterations had not been made? A.—To the best of my knowledge it had not been done.

Q.—Would you not have made the entries to the names? Would it not have been your duty to make the entries to them instead of leaving it blank? A.—It would, Sir. There is no other explanation of it.

Q.—When these were filled up you did not know to whom the entries were to be charged? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That shows that there was no name in the cash-book? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You will observe (handing check-book to witness) that the number of the checks are printed. Examine these checks, and see whether the corresponding numbers which were delivered to Mr. Irwin were not also printed. The stub is printed; was not the check that corresponded with it also printed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is it not therefore evident that these checks are not the ones that came from the stub? A.—Yes, Sir; very evident.

Q.—Can you tell why it is so? A.—I never saw these checks before, and have no knowledge of them in any way.

Q.—Was it not very unusual to take off the checks in that way? A.—It was only done in case of a mistake in drawing the check. A check might be drawn for a wrong amount. That would be taken out and destroyed, and a new one would be drawn in its place. That character of check was only drawn in the legitimate business of the company, when mistakes had occurred.

Q.—For what reason this was done you do not know? A.—These were taken from a class of checks kept on hand for the purpose.

Q.—Does it not appear to you in looking over the checks, stub-book, cash-book, and the erasures in the ledger, that the entries relative to this $750,000 were in fact false entries? A.—Well, false in fact, yes, Sir; so far as the actual fact of book-keeping was concerned it was charged to a person to whom it did not belong.

Q.—Well, what security can stockholders have in the affairs of a company when these things are done? A.—A thing of that kind can be done without inaccuracy; as, for instance, an account may be opened and it may get another name afterward.

Q.—Is it true that Harriott & Noyes were chargeable with $650,000? A.—They were chargeable with it, but it was for the convenience of the time.

Q.—Would not any stockholder looking at the books believe that the money was charged to Harriott and Noyes as a bona fide transaction? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE BOOKS OF THE COMPANY A MASS OF FALSEHOODS.

Q.—And if that was not so would not the money given to Mr. Irwin when it was made to appear as a loan to Harriott & Noyes be a fraud upon the stockholders? A.—No question about it.

Q.—Is there any safety, then, to stockholders in any way? We want to know whether there is any security in book-keeping for the money we give you? A.—You would be certainly misrepresented by those books. I take it that the entries of a set of books will partake very largely of the character of the men who manage the business.

IRWIN'S EXPENDITURES IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Kasson—I will take that answer. I should like to know whether it is the duty of a book-keeper to make these false entries when his superiors so desire it? A.—Well, Sir, if he does not obey, you know what will be the result. If he makes a complaint, to whom should he go? I know this, that a certain expenditure had been ordered in Washington. The amount of these checks struck me as being very large. I went to Mr. Bellows to inquire how they were to be disposed of. It was after consultation with him that they were officially to be charged to Eldridge and Irwin. Mr. Bellows, to the best of my recollection, stated to me that it was Mr. Stockwell's intention to pay that money.

Q.—That would harmonize with the original entry of "A. B. S.?" A.—Yes, Sir; and the subsequent change was made under the notion that he intended to treat it as a personal matter.

Q.—Would you speak of it as a statement of Mr. Bellows? A.—I should say that from the way these entries were made I had the idea at the time that the money should be charged to the persons who received it. My impression is that that should be charged to Mr. Stockwell.

AN OBEDIENT BOOK-KEEPER.

Q.—I cannot help expressing my surprise at the freedom with which these false entries are made, and I should like to know whether you understand it to be the rule among book-keepers that they must obey their employers in this respect? A.—I should say so.

Q.—Then they hold themselves as mere pieces of mechanism, not in any way responsible for the accuracy of their books? A.—They hold themselves accountable for the accuracy of their balances.

THAT MYSTERIOUS SUM CHARGED TO HARRIOTT & NOYES.

Q.—Look and see if you recognize an entry touching this $650,000? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—A charge to whom? A.—To Harriott & Noyes.

Q.—Under date of May 24? A.—It is entered in the ledger under date of May 31, but that would be a mere clerical error.

Q.—Does it not appear there was an erasure? A.—Yes, Sir. At the same time, I should not attach any importance to that.

Q.—How do you explain it? A.—For the reason that I cannot see any difference it would make. An error of date you will very often find in posting books.

Q.—Is there any entry made against that amount? A.—It is carried out.

Q.—Is it not carried on as an unsettled balance, or is it balanced? A.—That account is transferred to another ledger.

Q.—What is the date of the transfer? A.—Aug. 1.

Q.—So that up to that date it is carried forward as an unsettled balance? A.—Yes, Sir. Those were matters of loans, of which Mr. Bellows kept his own memorandums.

Q.—But it has been already shown that it was not a loan. Now, as far as August, 1872, you have no direction as to how this was to be balanced? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Kasson—I don't know, Mr. Beck, whether it is necessary to go further with this matter. There were a great many loans carried forward, you see. [To witness.] Now would not these things be explained in case Mr. Stockwell had used that much money, and had to make an entry in the book to some one, and thus carried it along? Is not that a better explanation of it? Is not the deduction, in other words, that these loans were fraudulently charged in the books? A.—I do not know about Harriott & Noyes, but I think there are some larger loans that run for a long time, as far as my memory goes. I think there is no trouble in tracing that entry. [Books examined by witness for some minutes.]

Q.—I would like to put a question here to break the monotony. Is it difficult to trace that $650,000 after it is transferred? A.—Somewhat, Sir. Well, it is not carried forward in the ledger.

Q.—Then it is not always true that it is a book-keeper's duty to see the books balanced? A.—It is his duty to balance them.

Q.—Then why cannot you trace this matter? A.—I am very certain I could if I had time.

Mr. Kasson—I do not hold you accountable, Mr. Rounday, but as you had charge of the books, I want to ascertain all you know.

Mr. Kasson—I will ask another question. In the ordinary business of the company would you not have been able to trace that $650,000? A.—I think I can trace it now. It would be very strange if I could not find it. There is $780,000 which should be carried out to Harriott & Noyes at the next time the account should be balanced.

Q.—So that in following it out you see it is still charged to Harriott & Noyes. Does it appear to be paid by Harriott & Noyes? A.—I find $500,000 credited which goes to the account.

Q.—Then in tracing these books it would appear that they had paid this account? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—(Check handed to witness dated Sept. 7, 1872.) Does that check correspond with the date in the entry you now find in balancing these charges against Harriott & Noyes? A.—That, according to the book, corresponds in date.

Q.—If it appears that the check was simply an exchange check with Harriott & Noyes to the company, what would you conclude about the entry discharging Harriott & Noyes? A.—If it was a mere exchange check it would constitute nothing bona fide. It would be an indication that he was not liable for the entry.

A WITNESS WHO KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT IRWIN'S AFFAIRS.

Q.—One thing further. Did you learn by any statement made by Mr. Stockwell or Mr. Irwin what amount of money was to be spent in obtaining this subsidy. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear any instruction given by Mr. Stockwell to Mr. Irwin? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you any knowledge derived from paper memorandums or statements from others who had any knowledge of the matter as to what was paid in connection with getting the subsidy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of instructions given verbally or otherwise in relation to the matter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the amount Mr. Irwin was to receive for his services? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the manner in which these expenditures were to be discharged—whether by the President of the company, or by stock speculations, or otherwise? A.—The only information I have is from the remark made by the Vice President of the company, that a large amount of money was to be charged off, and that a portion of it was to be mixed up in these loan accounts; that it was Mr. Stockwell's intention to repay them, and that the company were not to be at any expenditure for procuring the subsidy. It was merely for personal mention—an official statement, perhaps—but no conversation took place in regard to the amount of money used at Washington.

AN UNEXPLAINED VOUCHER.

Q.—I am reminded that there is an unexplained voucher of $29,000, returned by the San Francisco agency before the close of their account in 1872, which was spoken of in the evidence as not accompanied with a satisfactory explanation. [Document handed to witness.] Have you any knowledge more than your report from the office of that voucher touching the matter? Do you know what the San Francisco agency, or Mr. Irwin, claimed that to be for? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have no knowledge of its ever having been paid directly or indirectly by check? A.—No, Sir. That goes forward as having been paid by the San Francisco agency.

Q.—In what month would it appear charged? A.—It would appear in the November account.

TRANSACTIONS WHICH THE BOOK-KEEPER THOUGHT SUSPICIOUS.

Mr. Niblack—I understand that these charges were intended, or supposed to be, by you at least, temporary charges, to be corrected, or in some way relieved of their false character, before their publication, or before these accounts should be closed up? A.—The only answer to that is the remark which I made before as to what Mr. Bellows said in regard to Mr. Stockwell's intention. I, of course, thought the money had been charged in the books under the authority and direction of the Vice President, who, I presumed, got his orders from the President. These charges were made in accordance with the orders. The company had to make certain expenses, and the amount, of course, was exceedingly large.

Q.—Is it not a very unusual thing to erase the name in important transactions like this in the books of such a company, and substitute another name? A.—Yes, Sir, it is.

Q.—Is it not regarded as a circumstance which always casts a suspicion on the books? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And your attention, then, was directed from time to time to those extraordinary entries in the books? A.—The original entries were made by myself, and they were copied by Mr. Walker.

Q.—You spoke about rumors in the office that these entries and those extraordinary proceedings had some reference to this subsidy proceeding before Congress? A.—I thought so. Nobody except Mr. Bellows knew exactly the shape in which these accounts were and how to find them. It was not intended that they should know.

Q.—Did Mr. Irwin render any account to Mr. Stockwell in regard to the expenses as far as you know? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Was any account ever required by any officer of the company of Mr. Stockwell, to your knowledge, any more than these matters? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Beck—Addition, division, and silence seemed to be the cardinal principles upon which the business of this company was conducted. [Laughter.]

The Chairman—State what entry you find under date of Jan. 29, 1872? A.—"Expenses in Washington; Richard B. Irwin, charged to order P. M. S. S. Co., $25,000." That amount appears in the cash-book of the company, under the head of profit and loss.

Q.—In whose handwriting are these entries? A.—In mine, Sir.

Q.—Look in the check-book at check No. 1,647? A.—Yes, Sir. It appears under the date of Feb. 13, 1872, "A. B. Stockwell; by order of the President; $40,000." Mr. Masterton, whose name appears on the check-book, was President of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank.

Q.—State whether there were any checks under the date of Feb. 13, 1872, in that bank for the sum of $100,000 or $110,000? A.—There do not appear to be any.

STOCKWELL'S REMITTANCES TO WASHINGTON.

Mr. Kasson here directed attention to the letter of A. B. Stockwell to R. B. Irwin, already in evidence, in which he inclosed checks to his order for $250,000, one being a check for $100,000 and the others being checks for $110,000 and $40,000. He asked the witness whether this $40,000 which he described was one of these checks. The witness answered that he was unable to say.

Q.—Do you find in your books any entries corresponding to these amounts, or do you find any sums which added together would make these amounts? Do you find the amount of $110,000 entered on your books? A.—There is a sum of $110,000, under the date of Feb. 8, charged to Kenyon, Cox & Co. There is nothing about the entry to indicate that it was anything more than an ordinary cash loan. On the 7th of February there was a loan to Osborn & Chapin of $100,000. I will say, as far as these entries are concerned, I am confident they were ordinary business transactions, ordinary loans—I mean the loans to Harriott & Noyes, Osborn & Chapin, Kenyon Cox, &c.

Q.—Can you trace them in the journal? A.—Feb. 8, Kenyon Cox & Co., $110,000. It was paid apparently on the 14th of February.

Q.—Will you read the entries in the Stockwell check-book in reference to the return of those loans? A.—Feb. 14, Kenyon Cox & Co. $110,000, including interest, amounting in all to $110,128 33. Also, Osborn & Chapin, loan on demand $295,000, interest $408 33, total $295,408 33. Under the date of April 19 there is an entry of $35,000 to Eldridge & Irwin. There is an entry under the head of Washington expenses, $1,000 to Mr. Ebhardt.

Q.—What was that for? A.—Mr. Ebhardt was formerly employed to collect bills against the Government for mail service, and had always received a commission for it. The $1,000, I don't know what it was for. The only presumption was that he was doing some service for the company, for which he received $1,000. There is an account with the Bank of Commerce for $100,000, with interest amounting to $38 89. There is nothing in that to indicate that it is not an ordinary transaction. It looks as if it was an ordinary loan. It is a return loan—a loan the company had made to the bank. Under date of April 19, profit and loss, there is a check for $50 to C. M. Golden, but what the service was for I don't know. It was in regard to some outside business, but I cannot describe the character of it.

THE LARGE AMOUNTS IRWIN DREW FROM THE COMPANY.

Mr. Beck—You have given an account of Irwin with the American Exchange Bank Jan. 27, 1872, for $25,000, which he drew from you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Feb. 13 he drew from you $40,000, and deposited it in that bank at what date? A.—Feb. 26.

Q.—He drew on Feb. 19 $35,000? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He drew from you $20,000 on the 11th of May, and the total, I believe, is $140,000? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do these various entries in these banks to which reference has been made, together with these entries in the Exchange Bank and the entries in the check-book and cash-book, make $140,000? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Assume that he received on the 24th of May $750,000, which he expended in relation to this subsidy, does that indicate that he spent $140,000 more in addition to the $750,000? A.—That would seem to be the indication.

Q.—Is it not conclusively so to your mind? He drew $140,000, and $750,000 after. Does not that show that $140,000 was spent for the same purpose? A.—I would think so.

Q.—Furnished to Irwin? A.—The checks show that these charges were made to Irwin.

THE STUPENDOUS SUM EXPENDED IN FOUR MONTHS.

Q.—His bank account and your books agree that $140,000 were furnished before the 23d of May—would not that indicate that from the 25th of January to the 24th of May he had in fact received $890,000 from the company. Would it not indicate that that much anyhow, and God knows how much more, was spent in this manner? A.—There are certain entries on the books which would indicate that that amount, or even a larger sum, passed through somebody's hands, and the actual amount was charged to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, for which there is no account, and for which they never had any account.

Q.—This payment of $140,000 from the 25th of January up to the 15th of May to Irwin, in addition to the $750,000 he received in May, makes, in fact, $890,000? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—If Irwin has paid back any money, in what form has he paid it? A.—My record of certain entries made on the books shows, in the first place, sundry charges, and it resulted in leaving Eldridge & Irwin $600,000. As against that there were $200,000 for which checks were exchanged with Mr. John Roach. I perhaps would not like to make positive statements, because I find my memorandum in some things is not as full as I expected.

Q.—Is there anything upon your books to show that Irwin ever refunded the company any part of that $890,000 that went for these expenses? A.—I do not know.

Mr. Beck—Here is Irwin's account in the bank, in which you speak of all these sums, beginning with $25,000 on the 27th January, $40,000 in February, $3,500 in April, and two sums of $20,000 each in May; this shows how these sums were paid out of the bank. Do you see anything whatever to indicate that any part of this total sum was paid back to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company? There are the entries on his accounts in the bank—do you see anything in these entries that shows any portion of that $140,000 went back to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. A.—No, Sir. The simple correspondence of amount is no evidence from which to swear that these are the actual amounts.

Q.—See if you can find any evidence of prepayments by Irwin, from the 25th of January to May, that correspond to any of these amounts drawn out of the bank? A.—I am certain there are none; it is hardly worth while to look.

Q.—Does that indicate that he spent all that money otherwise than by refunding it? A.—The mere fact of a correspondence as to amounts is no authority for saying that they were the same checks, because I cannot say that he ever had any money. When dates and amounts correspond it is inferential, but it is no evidence.

The Chairman—It is a coincidence, is it not?

The Witness—Yes, but a great many coincidences happen.

Mr. Beck—Where did you get this memorandum from which you read? A.—At the time of making the entries I made these memoranda.

Q.—It is taken from the books, and you have it ever since? A.—Yes, Sir. I had it for the purpose of being able to trace these entries.

LOANS OF NEARLY THREE MILLIONS NOT ENTERED ON THE BOOKS.

The Chairman—Did you keep a memorandum of the various parties who had entries upon loans, &c.? A.—No, Sir. For instance, this account of Harriott & Noyes does not appear to be put down here, and the loan to Osborn & Chapin of over two millions of dollars. This is simply an indication of the manner in which we keep our books.

The Chairman—Was it part of your duty to make extracts of these accounts? A.—No, Sir. It was done simply for the purpose of checking these accounts, and seeing that the total balance, after both these sides were footed up and the balance drawn, that individual accounts should correspond. It was simply intended to check the account, and as a private paper of my own served to show my manner of keeping the books.

Q.—You say this was a private paper of yours? A.—Yes, Sir. I made it in pencil, and it was no use to anybody because the time had gone by.

Q.—Did you keep memoranda in regard to other accounts? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why did you select these particular accounts? A.—Because they happened at the time to be on my desk, and in burning up my papers I remembered that the question of the subsidy would be the subject of investigation, and thinking some question might arise in which they would be of use, I tied them up instead of burning them.

Q.—Did you think there was something suspicious in regard to these accounts? A.—No, Sir; not at all, because these accounts, so far as they go, were, as I think, correct. For instance, the Vice President, Mr. Rufus F. Hatch, is down here for $941,900 on loans which he paid.

The Chairman—Why did you make this particular memorandum by which you refresh your recollection? A.—That referred to these specific amounts of money, showing how the account stood at the time these things were posted.

Mr. Niblack observed that these matters were entirely collateral, and not relevant to the main issue.

Mr. Kasson—I see the last entry is dated September, with cash to Irwin of $500,000—does that refer to the $500,000 check dated Sept. 7? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that note made by you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did it mean—that Eldridge and Irwin received that check? A.—No, Sir; it was intended to show that they were charged with these in the books finally without any reference as to whom the check went to.

Q.—Were they finally charged with it on the books? A.—They were charged with $500,000.

Q.—That is, as appears by the account, Harriott & Noyes were discharged and Eldridge and Irwin charged with the account? A.—No, Sir. Harriott & Noyes owed and paid to the company a genuine check for $500,000, and then had that check been owed to Irwin and been paid to him on the check, the entry would appear precisely as it does in that book. Certainly, for myself I had no knowledge that the $250,000 was not actually loaned to Harriott & Noyes. The charge to Eldridge and Irwin did not belong to them, and therefore this transaction did not strike me as unusual.

Q.—And yet that entry indicated that the entry in the book to which it refers had reference to Eldridge and Irwin? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And yet no such entry appears against them? A.—No, Sir, not until September.

Q.—In September it does not appear? A.—Yes, Sir, it does.

HOW STOCKWELL RECEIVED $200,000 THROUGH JOHN ROACH.

Mr. Niblack—You said something about the exchange of a check with John Roach for $200,000? A.—Two hundred thousand dollars was charged to the new iron steamers.

Q.—Who told you? A.—I was told by Mr. Bellows. It was well understood by him at the time, although the Treasurer of the company did not know it until long afterward. One hundred thousand dollars was to be charged to each of the new steamers; we thought it was on account of subsidy business or Washington business, and that in making up any statement of expenses, or cost of those steamers, or balancing the contract with Mr. Roach, this sum of $200,000 must be taken into account. For instance, if the Directors wanted to know how much we owed, that $200,000 must be deducted from the amount paid, because Mr. Roach had exchanged his checks. When speaking of that one day to the Treasurer, Mr. Smith, he told me he had Mr. Roach's receipt for that amount.

Mr. Kasson—The exchange of checks meant that the company gave its check to Mr. Roach, and Mr. Roach gave his to the company? A.—No, Sir; it meant that the company gave its check to Mr. Roach, and Mr. Roach made it over to Mr. Stockwell; in other words, that the company was $200,000 out of pocket.

Q.—For the benefit of Mr. Stockwell? Does not that follow legitimately that when the company gave their check to Mr. Roach that check must be paid, and when Mr. Roach gives his check to Mr. Stockwell that indicates that the check must be paid, and when Mr. Stockwell received $200,000, does not that indicate that it goes out of the company to Mr. Stockwell? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that is what you call an exchange of checks? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Kasson—Yes, a rather fickle one.

Mr. Niblack—This has no connection with the main issue here, however interesting it may be to the stockholders and other parties.

THE MONEY PAID CONGRESSMAN SCHUMAKER BY THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

William R. Bunker was next sworn, and testified in answer to the Chairman:

Q.—State in what capacity you are employed? A.—I am Secretary of the Brooklyn Trust Company.

Q.—How long have you been such Secretary? A.—Since August, 1873.

Q.—Have you the books of the company prior to that date—I mean the old company? A.—It is all one company.

Q.—Have you the books covering the months of May, June, and July, 1872? A.—Yes, Sir. This book [book produced] is the pass-book of the Brooklyn Trust Company.

Q.—State what entry there is of the deposits in the Marine National Bank for a large sum, under date of May 30, 1872? A.—There is a deposit of $275,000 on that date.

Q.—Made by the Brooklyn Trust Company with the Marine National Bank? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Turn to the cash entries of the Brooklyn Trust Company corresponding, showing these deposits? A.—I read from the cash-book as individual deposits.

Q.—Does that indicate to whose credit the $275,000 went? A.—I do not see any item as large as that.

Q.—State if there appears to have been large payments made to an individual by the Brooklyn Trust Company, and, if so, read the entries, and then state if there is a large credit to an individual on the same date? Q.—There appear three entries here; payments made by checks.

Q.—On what bank? A.—The Marine Bank.

Q.—To whom were the payments made by the Trust Company, and the amounts? A.—There appear to be three checks for $50,000 each to John Schumaker, amounting in all to $150,000.

Q.—State if you find an entry of a large amount posted to the credit of that individual on the same day? A.—There is an entry of $125,000 to the same name.

Q.—And these three checks and that sum amount, in the aggregate, to what? A.—$275,000.

Q.—Is there anything on a subsequent account from that bank that would indicate how this $275,000 was disposed of? A.—That is transferred to another bank.

Q.—There is nothing in that account to indicate what became of the $275,000? A.—No, Sir; it was merged in the general account for the benefit of the bank.

Mr. Kasson—Do you know Mr. Schumaker? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where does he reside? A.—I have no information except from general knowledge. I believe he resides in Brooklyn.

Q.—Do you know his street and number? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who is Mr. Schumaker? A.—He is a gentleman who had an account with the company for a long time.

Q.—What is his position? A.—I think he is a lawyer, and, if I am not mistaken, he is a member of Congress.

Q.—You know by report that this Mr. Schumaker is a member of Congress? A.—I don't know anything about it except by hearsay.

Q.—Have you the checks corresponding with the entry? A.—Not here, Sir.

Mr. Kasson—Will you make a transcript of the account of that gentleman with the Brooklyn Trust Company and leave it with the committee? A.—Yes, Sir. Allow me to make a statement. The Brooklyn Trust Company has never failed. They were in the hands of a Receiver for twenty days, and no depositor was wronged a cent either of principal or of interest. Permit me another word, gentlemen. Mr. Delamater said yesterday that he had no transactions with the Trust Company since its failure. That must refer to special transactions and not to the ordinary routine business of the company, and evidently he must have been under a misapprehension.

The witness here sent for the books and papers required, and a recess was taken.

AFTER RECESS.

A WITNESS RECALLED.

Mr. Dumont Clarke, Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, was again called and examined.

Q.—Mr. Clarke, please look at this and state if you examined the entries in the books in regard to the payments charged to Mr. Irwin during the year 1872? A.—Yes, Sir. I have done so as far as possible, but I think it is impossible to trace those three $5,000 checks. Unless we had Irwin's check itself it is almost impossible to tell what bank he received it from. There is one item, however, of $14,500, and I find that the only item of that amount received on that day, the 27th of February. This we received from the Bank of America. Then there is one of $4,000—another unusual amount—and I find that on the 21st of May we paid two items of $4,000, one to the Bank of North America and the other to the Central National Bank.

Q.—Is there any mark to identify a certified check from one that is not certified? A.—No, Sir. Then we reconsider the matter of $100,000 paid by the Note Teller, we find that on that day we issued a certificate of deposit of $56,500, payable to A. H. Whiting, and I can recall the fact that on that day a gentleman was brought into the bank with a check of Irwin's for that amount, ($100,000.) The deposit on the 27th of May was not returned to the bank for payment until the 3d of July. It was made payable to the order of Eugene Kelly & Co., and by him deposited in the Park Bank.

Q.—Do you know Whiting? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You would recognize his signature? A.—Oh, yes. You see we never issue a certificate of deposit to a stranger unless we take his signature on the deposit-book, as we did in this instance.

Q.—Who are Eugene Kelly & Co.? A.—They are California bankers, who have a house in this City.

Q.—Are there any other items you can explain? A.—No, Sir; not at this moment.

HOW THE PAYMENTS WERE MADE.

Q.—How can we ascertain how those payments were made? A.—In no way unless we examine all of our slips received on those days, and ask from whom each bank received the slip. Then they would have a similar difficulty in hunting up all the $5,000 checks which they received at the time.

Q.—Can you tell us whether any money mentioned in that deposit account was received from Washington? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Any way in which you could find it out? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Beck—Please explain again what you know about that $14,500. A.—It came from the Bank of America, and was the only item of that amount we received that day.

Q.—And it might have been one of the deposits made by Irwin? A.—Yes, Sir; unquestionably.

Q.—The other $4,000 came through the Bank of North America or the Central National Bank? A.—One or the other.

MR. WHITING'S ACCOUNT.

Q.—Had this Mr. Whiting any account with you? A.—Never previous to that time.

Q.—You have on the stub of your certificate book his own handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you got that book here? A.—I did not bring it with me.

Q.—Is there any way we could get it?

Mr. Niblack (to Chairman)—I think we can get at that matter otherwise. (To witness)—There was a person named Whiting connected with the *Evening Post*? A.—There may be; but I don't think that was the man.

[Here Mr. Hatch whispered to Mr. Clark Bell that he thought it was a man named Whiting, who was a machinist.]

Mr. Dawes (to witness)—Is there no other way of tracing the money than the one you have spoken of? A.—No, Sir. [Here witness explained at great length the manner of conducting the banking business generally, in order to show the difficulty of tracing the several interesting checks through the banks, and his examination was then concluded.]

MR. HUGH HASTINGS VOLUNTEERS TO TESTIFY.

The Chairman asked was there any other witness in attendance, and Mr. Hugh Hastings, editor of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, emerged from an obscure corner and announced his name and address. The Chairman looked at Mr. Hastings curiously, and then glanced inquiringly at the other members of the committee, who in turn looked at each other in amazement. Then they asked each other, but in vain, if anybody had invited Mr. Hastings to honor the committee with his attendance, and finally the Chairman appealed to the intruder to explain the mystery of his advent among them.

Mr. Hastings—I addressed a note to the committee—

The Chairman—Oh, yes; I remember now.

Mr. Hastings—The fact is, gentlemen, THE NEW-YORK TIMES having suggested to the committee to invite me to come before it and get from me what I know about the expenditure of some Pacific Mail money at Albany, in order to be in advance of the committee, I—

Mr. Niblack—This is a little game of bluff, then?

Mr. Kasson—Have you a copy of THE TIMES with you containing that suggestion? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Kasson—What did it say? [Mr. Hastings quoted THE TIMES paragraph on the matter as well as he knew how.]

The Chairman—Money expended at Albany? I am afraid we have more than enough to do to find out how it was expended at Washington.

Mr. Niblack—I have some information that some of this money went to Albany, so we shall examine Mr. Hastings.

HE IS EXAMINED.

Mr. Hastings took the witness' chair.

Mr. Niblack—Have you any knowledge of the expenditure of any money of the Pacific Mail Company at Washington to procure the subsidy, or of any other money? A.—I know nothing, Sir, of any money for the subsidy or anything else.

Q.—Do you know of any money being expended at Albany to get permission to reduce the stock? A.—No, Sir. If the committee will allow me, I am a stockholder in the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company. It was attacked to reduce the fare, and the Directors thought I should go to Albany to take care of its interests. I went there, and then I heard that the Pacific Mail Company had somebody there endeavoring to get a bill through and that I was asked to assist them. I said that I only went there to protect my own interests.

Q.—When was this? A.—About two years ago—two years ago last Winter.

Q.—What kind of legislation did they want? A.—Legislation to reduce the capital stock.

Q.—Did you ever hear of Mr. Irwin in that connection? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who was at Albany looking after that matter for the Pacific Mail Company? A.—I can't recollect now who had charge of it.

Mr. Dawes—I would ask you if Mr. Stockwell or any officer of the Pacific Mail Company advanced you any money in 1872 to disburse in their interest to procure legislation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No money was disbursed by you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any such money disbursed by anybody else that you know of? A.—I have no knowledge of it.

EXAMINATION OF RUFUS HATCH.

There being no witnesses on hand for examination, Mr. Rufus Hatch here rose and addressed the Chairman. He was asked if he wanted to be examined. He said yes, and was sworn and invited to take the witness chair.

Mr. Hatch—No, Sir, I prefer to stand up. I call your attention to an agreement made with me by this committee. On page 87 of your book [the printed testimony taken by the subcommittee at Washington] there appears the following:

"Mr. Rufus Hatch again appeared before the committee and said: Gentlemen of the committee, I am here at your request and by your order. You directed me to bring certain checks, and I have brought them. You asked me, after a public examination, at which Mr. Irwin's attorneys were present, to bring you the books and papers, and I did so. Now, as a witness that you have summoned, and as the only party here representing the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, I have to ask you that, when Mr. Irwin's testimony is taken, I may have the same privilege that his attorney had of being present at the examination, so that I may know just what his testimony is.

The Chairman—I will tell you, Sir, and the whole committee, just what the purpose of this subcommittee is in regard to that. When we have got done taking the testimony of Mr. Irwin in private, we will read it here to the whole committee, and to such other gentlemen as desire to hear it, and then any member of the committee can put to the witness any questions that they desire, or any questions that are suggested by any gentleman outside. It is, of course, proper that the whole committee should have the opportunity to put any questions they please to him after having heard the testimony which the subcommittee has taken read publicly here."

Now, I was there on Monday morning to hear Irwin's testimony. This was on a Friday afternoon. He was brought in, or he came into the room, and after the examination he declined to go any further, and it was thought proper by the committee that his testimony should be submitted to Congress.

The Chairman—His testimony was not submitted only on certain questions. The agreement was that when we had got through the testimony in private, we would submit it to the full committee.

Mr. Beck—I was on that committee, and I remember all the facts. We went to the room of Irwin on Saturday morning, and he declined to answer. We did the same on Monday morning, and he again declined. Then the committee reported those facts to the House, and the House ordered the Sergeant at Arms to bring him before the bar of the House, but then he was ill, according to the certificate of his physician. While he was going through the House for contempt you know we could not go any further. Now, what are you about to do, in view of these facts?

Mr. Hatch—His testimony was made public through the newspapers of New-York, except the questions which he refused to answer. The point is simply that this testimony was not furnished to me until it came to me through the New-York newspapers on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Beck—Are you not aware that it was not published in full until this committee came here and your counsel was furnished with a copy?

The Chairman—But, Mr. Hatch, what is all this preliminary to? A.—As the fact exists, I should have this gentleman's testimony and know what he testified to. Now that it comes out in this manner, I would wish to make some statement in regard to some of his testimony.

Chairman (emphatically)—Mr. Hatch, do you wish to testify? A.—I wish to call attention to the facts that he stated there.

Mr. Chapman, counsel for Irwin, here rose and, addressing the Chairman, said, "I would like to help him."

Chairman—One at a time. Mr. Hatch, there is no objection to your making a statement.

Mr. Chapman—I would call the attention of the committee to the agreement that after Mr. Irwin was through Mr. Hatch should be examined.

Chairman—Mr. Irwin is so far in contempt. We shall be glad to hear him when he is purged.

Mr. Beck—Remember he has the key of his place of confinement in his own hands.

Mr. Chapman—He is aware of that, Sir.

WILLING TO ADMIT SOME OF IRWIN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Hatch—There is one portion of the evidence I am willing to admit, but I wish to call your attention, first to the statement that he received $750,000 in checks indorsed by himself.

Mr. Niblack—Do I understand Mr. Hatch to be on oath?

Mr. Hatch—Yes, Sir. My impression is that the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company at the present time will admit that about that amount of money was taken from the Treasury of the Company about May 24, 1872. We propose to concede that his evidence here is correct. We propose to admit that on other points it is probably correct—not only probably, but you have his own affidavits to prove that he did not pay this money to any members of Congress, of the House of Representatives or of the Senate, of the Forty-second or Forty-third Congress. I don't know how many Congresses you have had, as I was not a member then and am not now. He makes this affidavit, and then he confirms it by stating that he did not pay it to any man—

Mr. Niblack—Oh, this is only a summing up?

Mr. Hatch—Oh, no; I only refer to two points. Mr. Irwin's attorney has had a very wide swing in this matter.

Chairman—Mr. Hatch, you can see we are only taking testimony.

Mr. Niblack—And not any comments.

MR. HATCH MAKES A "STATEMENT."

Chairman—And so, Mr. Hatch, as far as you have any knowledge or information, you can, if you be as brief as possible. Proceed.

Mr. Hatch—Yes, Sir. There are two other points. He states that he came to this country to ruin the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. I propose to prove that he did come for that purpose. Turn to page 66 of the testimony before you, pages 66 and 67. Take page 67 first, and you will find there the testimony of Mr. Johnson that, to his knowledge, Mr. Stockwell's resolution of the 14th February authorized an expenditure not exceeding $14,000. Now, it has been proved by the testimony of several persons, and of Mr. Billings yesterday, and others, that that was the fact—

Mr. Beck—This looks like argument.

Mr. Hatch—No, it is not; you will see before I get through. Now. I propose to have examined the Executive Committee, who were present at the meeting of the 21st February.

Chairman—Would you examine them all?

Mr. Hatch—I certainly would.

Chairman—We would be glad to have Mr. Stockwell.

WHEREABOUTS OF MR. STOCKWELL.

Mr. Hatch—My impression is that he is too far away just now.

Chairman—It is our impression also.

Mr. Hatch—The others are all available. My impression is they are all here except Mr. Stockwell.

Mr. Bradshaw, acting Sergeant-at-Arms, here stepped forward and said that Mr. Stockwell was in the City. He had, he said, just come from the Howe Sewing Machine Company's establishment, where he had been informed that Mr. Stockwell was in town.

Chairman—What? From Europe?

Several members of the committee re-echoed the Chairman's query of surprise.

Mr. Bradshaw—Yes, Sir.

On subsequent inquiry it was ascertained that Mr. Bradshaw was mistaken, and that the Mr. Stockwell who, he was informed, was in town was the brother of Mr. A. B. Stockwell.

Mr. Hatch proceeded—There is one more point. This gentleman, Mr. Irwin, has received about $1,400,000 in checks—

Chairman—What new information is this?

Mr. Hatch—It is very true there is nothing new so far.

Mr. Niblack—I protest against this

Mr. Clark Bell (counsel for the company) to Mr. Hatch—You are through now.

Chairman—Mr. Hatch, we will be glad to hear you if you have any information.

Mr. Hatch—I would ask that Mr. Johnson be recalled, and Mr. Charles P. Palmer.

Mr. Niblack—I suggest whether if, after Mr. Irwin is disposed of, it is the proper time to rebut his testimony.

Mr. Clark Bell—I would propose that we follow Judge Niblack's suggestion.

Mr. Chapman—I have learned to-day, for the first time, that the examination of Mr. Irwin before the committee was conducted by me, and not by the committee.

The committee here interposed.

Mr. Chapman—I want to put in the letter of Mr. Irwin, (offering a copy of THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday, containing Mr. Irwin's letter, dated "Washington, Monday, Dec. 28, 1874.")

Chairman—No; we do not require that.

Mr. Chapman—Well, Sir, I offer it.

THE CASHIER OF THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY ON THE STAND.

Mr. W. R. Bunker, Cashier of the Brooklyn Trust Company, was sworn and examined.

Chairman—Have you checks deposited by the Brooklyn Trust Company in the Marine Bank on May 30, 1872? A.—Yes. Here are three checks, numbered 191, 192, and 193.

Q.—To whose order are they drawn? A.—Each one is drawn to the order of John G. Schumaker, and each is for $50,000. Two of them are indorsed by John G. Schumaker.

Q.—Say by whom each of them is indorsed? A.—No. 191 is indorsed by John G. Schumaker for deposit in the bank by A. Riggs & Co., of New-York. No. 192 is indorsed by John G. Schumaker, payable to Jay Cooke & Co., of New-York, for Jay Cooke & Co., Washington, D. C., and signed by W. M. Tenny. No. 193 is indorsed by John G. Schumaker, payable to the order of Jay Cooke & Co., of New-York, for Jay Cooke & Co., Washington, D. C., and signed by W. M. Tenny.

Q.—Do you know the indorser? A.—No, Sir; I do not.

Q.—Do you know the signature of Mr. Schumaker? A.—I have seen Mr. Schumaker's signature, but I am not familiar enough with it to swear to it. I think that is it, (referring to the indorsement on the checks.)

Mr. Niblack—Is the Riggs & Co. referred to Riggs & Co., of Washington? A.—I could not say, Sir; I have no acquaintance with the firm, but I understand that the company has an office in Washington. Jay Cooke & Co. have three houses, one in New-York, one in Washington, and one in Philadelphia.

Q.—How were these entered in your books? A.—In the way the trust company deposited $275,000 and received a check of $150,000, and the balance of $125,000 was credited to John G. Schumaker.

Mr. Beck—Look over the two checks indorsed by Jay Cooke & Co., and say if you don't see the initials "H. D. C." marked on them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That would stand for "Henry D. Cooke?" A.—I don't know for whom it stands. It would stand for that or for any other name having the same initials.

Q.—But it would stand for "Henry D. Cooke?" A.—Yes, Sir

Q.—He was the manager of the Washington branch of Jay Cooke & Co.? A.—I don't know about that, Sir.

Q.—But you see the initials "H. D. C.?" A.—I do; they are marked in pencil. I don't know anything of the business of Jay Cooke & Co.

MR. SCHUMAKER'S ACCOUNT.

Q.—When was Mr. Schumaker's account opened? A.—The ledger of the account of Mr. Schumaker was opened on the 30th of January, and closed with the end of June.

Chairman—Could you give us any information as to how we might find out to whom that money was paid? A.—The parties to whom the money was paid could only be ascertained by the names on the backs of the checks. The difficulty is to find these checks, and I don't think you can find them.

Mr. Niblack—You have no personal knowledge that would assist us? A.—I have no knowledge but what I have given you now, which is what would appear from the books.

This closed the examination of the witness.

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED.

The Chairman, addressing Mr. Hatch, said that the committee would like to have before them the correspondence which passed between Mr. Irwin and Mr. Stockwell from the latter part of January to June, 1872.

Mr. Hatch—I have no personal knowledge of the correspondence, but I have given orders to go through the correspondence which passed between them, and to see if there was anything which would be of assistance in this investigation. I hope to be able to produce these letters to-morrow.

Chairman—There are several letters referred to by Mr. Irwin, in answer to the letter of Feb. 13; the committee desires that you will produce all the correspondence relating to that matter.

Mr. Hatch—I shall, most cheerfully. I shall produce every paper of any value to the committee and to Congress, as developing this situation.

Chairman—We would like to have the books and papers.

Mr. Hatch—Every time you shall have them. If you would take as many facts of my testimony as of this man that came to wipe out the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company I believe you would get at the matter faster, with all deference to the committee.

Mr. Beck—Allow me to impress on you this fact that the value of testimony and its importance do not depend on the number of its pages.

Mr. Hatch—I am very much obliged to you for that, for this testimony has gone all against the Pacific Mail Company.

Chairman—There will be no further evidence this evening. I move we adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Hatch asked that the committee would not sit until 10:30 A. M., as he was obliged to be down town at 10 o'clock.

The committee complied with his request and adjourned until 10:30 A. M.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE ERIE RAILWAY.

THE QUESTION OF THE PURCHASE OF PENNSYLVANIA COAL LANDS—THE SECRETARY DECLINES TO ANSWER UNLESS SO ORDERED BY THE COURT.

In the suit brought by John C. Angell against the Erie Railway Company, before John S. Lawrence, Esq., as Referee, counsel were present at 3 P. M. yesterday, and the inquiry was commenced with the calling of Mr. Augustus R. McDonough as a witness.

Mr. McDonough testified that he was the Secretary of the Erie Railway Company, and gave information as to the nature of the office and of the duties he was required to perform. After saying that he had been Secretary since April, 1873, he testified that all the minutes of the Directors' meetings, and also of the meetings of the Executive Committee, were kept in the books of the company; that the Treasurer had charge of all stored certificates until, finally, they were deposited with the Auditor, who, he supposed, had the stock of the Buffalo, New-York, and Erie Company. There were, he said, four or five minutes entered in the Directors' book in which the transactions of the company with Bischoffsheim & Goldsmith were mentioned, but he could not give the dates. There were, he thought, possibly, minutes of contracts with Morgan & Co., but he did not recollect any such entries in the books either before or after taking office. There were entries relative to the purchase of coal lands in Pennsylvania—probably in two or three instances—in the body of the Board of Directors' minutes, but he could not remember the dates. They must, however, he thought, have been made about the time of the return of Mr. Watson from Europe, in the Spring of the present year, though he was not certain that they had been. The minutes, he said in response to questions, did not go into detail, but gave merely the outlines of the purchase. All the deeds and abstracts of the titles were, he said, in the keeping of the Secretary of the company. He had deeds relating to the purchase of the Pennsylvania coal lands, having received them at different intervals of time during the present year, through Butler and Darling, of Scranton or Carbondale, the agents who sold the lands. The Erie Railway Company had numerous contracts relative to the purchase of the lands; about the same number, he thought, as the deeds on hand. He had no abstracts of the titles now in his hands, but he had been given to understand that they were in process of preparation by Messrs. Butler and Darling.

The witness, in response to several questions, stated that he had not examined the contracts, nor had he examined the deeds except to verify their contents, and he therefore did not know the locality of the lands—not even the towns or counties in which they were situated. Neither did he know the grantors' names. After a moment's thought he said the only name he could recollect was that of Dr. Early, who was one of the grantors, but he did not remember seeing his name occur as such. He could not remember any other names, nor could he tell how many times Dr. Early's name was used. He could not recall the name of the Hillside Coal Company, nor that of the North-western Coal Company, as appearing as grantors. The Erie Company had, he thought, received them from both the companies named, but he would not be positive.

Counsel for the defense here claimed that the counsel for the plaintiff were pursuing an *ignis fatuus*, declaring that they did not believe the Erie Company had purchased an inch of coal land in Pennsylvania.

The witness said he was not certain, and did not, therefore, care to say anything concerning the disposition of the stock. He had private memoranda of the coal lands of the Hillside and the North-western, but could not give details unless required to furnish them. His impression was that the stock received was that of a majority of the capital stock of those companies.

On or about July or August, 1873, there were, he thought, entries in the minutes relative to the last two dividends declared by the Erie Company, probably one for each dividend.

Counsel for the plaintiff asked the witness to furnish his documents and memoranda, but he declined to do so, and the question of their production was referred to the court. The witness was also asked to produce the minutes of the Board of Directors and those of the Executive Committee relative to the deeds, contracts, and abstracts of the titles of the Pennsylvania coal lands, such as the Hillside and North-western, but under advice of counsel he declined to comply.

Counsel then declared that there would not be any papers produced unless the court so ordered.

The witness, in response to other questions, said that he did not know whether or not any moneys had been disbursed by the Erie Company in payment for the Pennsylvania coal lands; but that if moneys had been so disbursed there would be vouchers for such expenditures found with the Treasurer and Auditor. He also said that he remembered a slight discussion in the Board of Directors in regard to the purchase of lands.

Mr. Hill asked who had charge of the letter-books of each department of the company's business. The witness answered that the books in each department were controlled by their chiefs.

Questions were put to the witness concerning the number of bonds issued, but as the answers had already been given in the form of affidavits, objection was made, and the decision was that the questions should not be recorded. After some discussion, was then put—

Question—The bonds were guaranteed by the Erie Company? A.—Yes.

As soon as this answer had been given, both the question and the answer were objected to, and the objection was sustained.

Q.—Did you sign some of the bonds? A.—No.

Both question and answer were objected to, and the objection was sustained.

The case was then adjourned until Jan. 4, at 3 P. M.

THE FORRESTERS' CONVENTION.

The second session of the National Convention of American Forresters was held yesterday at No. 26 Court street, Brooklyn. The first hours of the session were taken up with the transaction of routine business. In the afternoon the following report of the Nominating Committee, made by the Chairman, Brother Kitts, was received and adopted:

We, the Committee on Nominations, respectfully recommend that as the Subsidiary High Court has been opened and established in the New-York and Brooklyn United District, the officers of the Subsidiary High Court, who are to compose the Executive Council, be selected from the vicinity of the above-named district; and further, that the succeeding Executive Council be selected from and at the time and place where the next Subsidiary High Court is to be held, the outgoing Executive Council to install their successors at such place of meeting. The committee also recommend that the installation of the first Executive Council take place at some period during the sitting of the present Subsidiary High Court.

The committee respectfully report the following for officers of the Subsidiary High Court:

Subsidiary High Chief Ranger, Jerome Buck; Subsidiary High Sub-Chief Ranger, M. J. Hogan; Subsidiary High Court Treasurer, Henry Roffe; Subsidiary High Court Secretary, Charles Moss; Subsidiary High Court Senior Woodward, Robert Hastings; Subsidiary High Chief Court Junior Woodward, A. Turnbull; Subsidiary High Court Senior Beadle, Jacob Cantor; Subsidiary High Court Junior Beadle, P. J. Heyburne; Permanent Secretary, Richard Wright. Trustees: J. Stead, of Ohio; Phineas Solomon, of Massachusetts; Enoch Evans, of Pennsylvania. Auditors: William A. Kitts, New-Jersey; James Bentley, New-Jersey, and V. J. Solomon.

After the adoption of the report of the Nominating Committee, the convention went into executive session for the purpose of installing the officers. The Chairman then appointed the following committees, after which the convention adjourned until this morning:

On Secret Work—Hon. Jerome Buck, James R. Smith, John Parker, L. N. Etris, Robert Huntley, Phineas Solomon, and P. J. Heyburne.

On Juvenile Forestry—John French, Joseph Stead, Jacob Cantor, John U. Riley, and Michael Gruchnenski.

On Regalia—John B. French, Charles M. Wines, John S. Walker, J. P. Solomon, and Robert Hastings.

On Seal—Joseph Stead, Charles A. Mitchell, Isaac Giles.

On Printing—L. N. Etris, Benjamin Stamper, W. K. Smith.

By invitation of the managers, the delegates attended Booth's Theatre last evening.

SUPERVISORS' DISCRETION.

Six months since a mandamus was issued from the Court of Common Pleas directing the Supervisors to audit and allow the claims of Patrick H. Stewart and others who had been employed to serve notices of unpaid taxes in 1870 "at $237 each, amounting to $1,659." Yesterday in Common Pleas, Chambers, a motion was made before Chief Justice Daly, by Mr. D. J. Dean on behalf of the City, to have this writ of mandamus vacated and a new one of modified form substituted in its stead. It was claimed by Mr. Dean that the effect of the present mandamus was to take away that discretion which was vested in the Board of Supervisors in the allowance of the amount, and that the mandamus should be modified in this respect, or the parties be left to their remedy by a suit at law. Mr. Richard O'Gorman, who appeared in company with Mr. William H. McNamara to resist the motion, said there had been a judgment in the case; judgment had been permitted to go by default, thus admitting the facts as presented on behalf of plaintiff, including the amount at which the writ of mandamus directed an audit. Chief Justice Daly said he saw some difficulty in the fact of the Supervisors' discretion having been taken away by the wording of the writ. He would look carefully into the matter and render his decision at a future day.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

ANIMATED SESSION YESTERDAY—THE USE OF SURPLUS INTEREST FOR THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH IT WAS CREATED—RESOLUTIONS ADVERSE TO THE CONTROLLER.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Apportionment was held yesterday to consider the resolution offered on the previous day providing that the surplus of the interest on the City debt for 1873 be transferred to the interest account for 1874. Mayor Vance presided, and the other members, the Controller, and Messrs. Wheeler and Flanagan, were present. After the minutes of the previous session were approved, Mr. Wheeler read the resolution authorizing the transfer as proposed by the Controller on Tuesday. He said he could not vote for it, and he would present the following preamble and resolution, which embraced his views on the subject:

Whereas, The minutes of this board give evidence of the repeated efforts made by members of this board to obtain information from the Controller in reference to the public debt and the interest thereon required to be levied by taxation, and which information was not furnished by the Controller; and

Whereas, In the revised estimate the appropriation made by this board for interest payable on the public debt in 1874 was $8,300,000, and subsequently a transfer of $90,000 was made for this purpose, making the entire appropriation for interest for 1874 payable from taxation $8,390,000; and

Whereas, It is now admitted by the Controller that he has paid for interest about $500,000 in excess of the appropriation made;

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board the action of the Controller in thus using the funds in the Treasury, not appropriated or transferred for the purpose, without the consent or authority of this board, was an act of administration in the finances of the City which this board cannot sanction or approve of.

Mayor Vance—Is this a substitute?

Mr. Wheeler—I hardly think it is; and I move, first, to lay the resolution of Mr. Green, authorizing the transfer, upon the table.

The motion was adopted, the Mayor and Messrs. Wheeler and Flanagan voting in the affirmative, and the Controller in the negative.

Mr. Wheeler—I now move my resolutions.

Controller Green—In duty to the Finance Department, I feel bound to say here that the statements in the preamble and resolution of the President of the Tax Commission (Mr. Wheeler) are untrue. It is a matter of record that the minutes of this board have not been correctly kept. I have made, as the minutes will show, several complaints upon the subject, and I have withheld my approval of them because they were imperfect or not complete.

Mr. Wheeler—The minutes are correctly kept. I and my colleague, Mr. Vance, when he was President of the Board of Aldermen, have asked information from you respecting the City debt, but you did not supply it. On the 20th of June last we sent you a communication on the subject. Mr. Wheeler then read the following, which, he said, was the closing part of the communication:

"It is necessary, we think, that a statement should be submitted by you, giving in details the particulars of all the bonds and stocks falling due during the present year, and we should like information before passing upon the estimate, showing the reason or cause why for this year an appropriation of $9,120,513 86 is required for interest, while in 1871 the interest appropriated, and which was sufficient for the purpose, amounted to only $6,147,232 31. The difference between these two amounts represents an increase in the debt of $40,000,000, while the Mayor, in his last annual message to the Common Council, states the net increase in the debt during this period to have been only $9,084,428 69."

Mr. Wheeler then said that a resolution calling for information on various subjects was presented in the Board of Apportionment, on June 25, and defeated by the votes of the Controller and the late Mayor.

Controller Green—Every question put to the Finance Department was promptly answered. The information required by the resolution which was lost would occupy two months to prepare, and there was no occasion for it because the business of the department is regularly published in reports. But the leading question propounded in the resolution was answered, nevertheless. On the 28th of June I had a document prepared by Mr. Storrs, replying to the interrogatory respecting the City debt, and that document was at all times accessible to members of this board. The Controller then presented the paper, which was as follows:

Statement showing the Particulars of the Debt, which requires an Appropriation of $8,250,000 for 1874.

Interest actually paid to May 1		$3,517,915 48
Interest on $133,558,697 77 for balance of year		4,848,727 36
Total		$8,366,642 84
Additional amount, $10,000,000 revenue bonds, say six months	$300,000	
$5,000,000 additional stocks, average three months	87,500—	387,500 00
Total		$8,754,142 84
Less surplus appropriations of 1873		518,651 7[illegible]
Total		$8,235,491 0[illegible]
Estimate—$8,250,000.		

The Controller then asked Mr. Storrs if the paper was made up with a view to answer the questions in June last?

Mr. Storrs replied that he cut the questions out of the *City Record*, and prepared answers to each on the 28th of June.

Mr. Wheeler—I have not seen them.

Controller Green—I can't help that; you are Secretary of the board. It is not the first time that the minutes were incorrect.

Mayor Vance—It seems to be a question of recollection.

Controller Green (to the Mayor)—I remember having shown you the answers.

Mayor Vance—I have no recollection of the matter.

Controller Green—As to the resolution authorizing the transfer of surplus interest from 1873 to 1874, I don't know that it is really necessary. The sum allowed in 1874 necessarily included the surplus interest of 1873, and the surplus was used for a like purpose as that for which it was appropriated. If it had not been used, then an amount equal to the surplus would have to be raised by taxation, while the surplus lay idle. But no matter what disposition was made of the resolution authorizing the transfer, the use of the surplus interest money for 1873 for interest in 1874 was justified by the following law:

"If it be found at the time when the estimate is made of the expenses of conducting the public business of the City of New-York for the next succeeding fiscal year that there will be a surplus of balance remaining unexpended of any appropriation then existing at the end of the current fiscal year, such surplus may be applied to like purposes in the next succeeding year."

Mr. Wheeler—I thought that the interest would be only $8,250,000

Controller Green—Then you voted rather wildly the other day when you agreed to make it $9,300,000.

Mr. Wheeler's resolutions were then carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Mayor Vance and Messrs. Wheeler and Flanagan—3.

Negative—Controller Green.

The Controller offered a resolution that the House of the Good Shepherd and the St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum receive appropriations of $500 each from excise moneys when collected. The resolution was adopted.

The question of fixing the compensation of the Commissioners of the Third District Court-house was called up and postponed, after which the board adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The new Commissioners of Charities and Correction were in session yesterday morning, and also in the afternoon. The meetings were private, but the reporters were informed that the business transacted was chiefly of a routine nature, and the only matter of public interest was the reception and acceptance by the board of the resignation of Mr. Moses Goodkind, the Supply Agent or Purchasing Clerk under the former Commissioners. Mr. F. A. Cushman, late of the firm of Reynolds & Cushman, No. 174 Pearl street, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Goodkind. Orders have been issued to Warden Liscomb, of the Penitentiary, to treat William M. Tweed with humanity, but to make no distinction between him and other inmates of the institution in the same condition of health and imprisoned for offences of equal enormity. The Warden's instructions explicitly direct him to have the prisoner clothed in the garb prescribed for persons sentenced to confinement in the prison for misdemeanor, and to feed and lodge him strictly according to the prison regulations. The commissioners, while they express a determination to extend no more favor to Tweed than they would to other prisoners, appear to be willing, in view of his age and physical infirmities, to be as lenient toward him as is compatible with their duties.

DRUNKEN POLICEMEN.

Three Police officers were tried yesterday for drunkenness. Peter Kane, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was charged with being drunk in the liquor store corner of Fifty-ninth street and Second avenue. Daniel McNamara, of the Nineteenth Precinct, came into the station-house drunk. Edward N. Graham, of the Twelfth Precinct, was seen drunk on Third avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, by Charles S. Arthur, Secretary of the Third Avenue Railroad, and was taken to the station-house by another officer. Richard Fitzpatrick, of the Thirteenth Precinct, came into the station-house so drunk as to be unable to go to bed. All these cases occurred on Christmas Day. They were referred to the full board of Police Commissioners for consideration.

HELD FOR EXAMINATION.

Daniel Brown, a horse-dealer, of No. 135 Third avenue, was yesterday held for examination by Justice Kasmire, on complaint of John Sheehan, of No. 87 Baxter street, by whom he was charged with stealing a wagon and horse of the value of $100. Brown claimed that he had bought the property in a legitimate manner, and was held by the Justice for examination.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA—THE LATTER DEMANDS AN INDEMNITY.

PANAMA, Dec. 20.—Of the news from Central America brought by the steamer Mohongo, which arrived here on the 19th inst., the most important refers to existing relations between Nicaragua and her neighbor Costa Rica. As has been already noticed, a Señor Fernandes endeavored to get up a revolution in Costa Rica to upset the Government of President Guardia. For this purpose he landed a small force at Punta Arenas and made an attack on the force stationed there, and failed. Fernandes himself escaped, but his followers proceeded to a town called Liberia, near the frontiers of Nicaragua, and there, thinking the people would rise in favor of the revolution, an attack was made on the barracks, which also failed, and forces coming up rapidly from the neighboring villages of Costa Rica, the rebels fled and dispersed.

It now seems from the Nicaragua *Official Gazette* that the Costa Rican authorities dispatched a small steamer from Punta Arenas with fifty men on board and landed them at a place called Conventillos, which is within Nicaraguan territory, and there they encamped. The purpose of the expedition was to cut off the retreat of the rebels from Liberia and endeavor to capture them.

At this same place they were shortly joined by two more branches, with reinforcements. Of those concerned in the assault at Liberia, seventeen were interred by the Nicaraguan authorities on the 24th. Twenty-five were surprised by a party from the camp at Conventillos, at a point near Montano, the property of a Nicaraguan citizen. Aguilar, the officer, was shot immediately on being captured, five were taken prisoners, and the rest escaped to the woods. As soon as the Nicaraguan authorities at Rivas heard of these doings, a detachment of troops was sent to the frontier under Capt. Luna, with strict orders to see that the sovereignty of Nicaragua was respected. Capt. Luna, learning what the Costa Ricans had done, sent an order to the commander of the Costa Rican force to leave Nicaraguan territory. When the messenger got to where the camp was, all had flown and had taken the prisoners with them. The upshot of all this is that Nicaragua considers her territory outraged and that the dignity and honor of the nation and flag demand satisfaction and indemnity from Costa Rica.

The *Porvenir* of Nicaragua, of the 22d of November last, says the chief magistrate of Costa Rica is trying hard to get up a quarrel with Nicaragua, and that if the people of Costa Rica do not put a check upon his doings, Nicaragua will be forced to resort to arms.

Hon. George Williamson, United States Minister to Central America, has arrived at Nicaragua.

Some election disturbances had taken place at Segovia.

The elections for President were considered on the 1st of November, to have gone in favor of the Conservador party.

COSTA RICA—THE ASSAULT ON PUNTA ARENAS.

President Guardia went to Punta Arenas with troops after the expedition of Fernandes failed and caused the authorities to be tried by court-martial, to show how each had done his duty. The sentences were favorable.

Among other details of the assault on Punta Arenas is the attempt made by Señor Fernandes to blow the steamer General Cañas to pieces with a cannon. He also tried to fire a *mitrailleuse*, but could not get it to go off. Finding all did not succeed, he went on board of the Mohongo with the full intention, it is said, of trying it again.

President Guardia also visited Liberia and found that all was safe. The people had not taken part in the movement, and the *Official Gazette* gives full accounts of his Excellency's doings, of his marches and addresses to his soldiers, and of his own disinterestedness.

The relations of the country with Nicaragua do not seem to trouble the people of Costa Rica, who take things more coolly.

HONDURAS.

This Republic remains pretty much *in statu quo*. From periodicals published in the country very little information can be obtained. President Leiva seems to be doing the best he can with the obstacles left by former administrations.

GUATEMALA—THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Up to the 15th ult. the country was quiet and progressive. The Government was busy extending good roads through the Republic. Every adult is obliged to give three days' work or find a substitute.

On the 3d of November last the Government received by the steam-ship Salvador 3,100 bags of flour, to be used on behalf of those who suffered by the late earthquake.

The Liberal Party in Guatemala announce that their only desire is to establish in the country "freedom of the press, of worship, and of education."

The public debt on the 31st of July last was $4,119,784 92; on the 31st of August, 1874, $4,092,987 10; decrease of debt, $26,797 82.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE REVOLUTION IN PERU—A SHARP BATTLE WITH THE ENEMY—DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

PANAMA, Dec. 20.—The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer Islay, just arrived in port, brings most important news from Peru. A battle has been fought which seems to be well-nigh decisive. The scene of action was the position of the rebels in the fastnesses of Torata. Their number was estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500. They were attacked at the outlying height called Los Angeles, where they had constructed a formidable barricade of rocks and stones about three feet thick. President Pardo, the director of the war, diverted the attention of the enemy by a vigorous assault in front upon this barricade, on the morning of the 6th inst. After 9 o'clock the artillery was brought to bear on the enemy and the fight became general, lasting some eight hours, after which the Government troops returned to their camp, only to resume the bombardment the next day, (7th;) but when the troops advanced they discovered that the enemy had left his stronghold, and gone to the rear to oppose an assault on that side by Col. Montero's division, which had begun the assault at daybreak on the revolutionary party, who, after three hours' hard struggle, were completely routed, and dispersed in all directions. This battle took place at Buena Vista, on the heights of Torata itself. Pierola, the Chief, with his principal officers, escaped, and has probably gone into Bolivia. This may be styled a battle in the clouds, as Torata is over 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Government lost no officer of distinction. The losses on either side are not as yet mentioned. There must have been some 3,000 men engaged on both sides. The steamer Valderia has been dispatched to bring north the victorious National Guard.

A party of men on the 6th inst., at Callao, cautiously made their way through the Custom-House and made an attempt to seize one of the two fortified castles that command the town and harbor. The authorities, being warned, were prepared. The conspirators were allowed to enter, and then the doors were closed. The prisoners all had arms and money with which to bribe the troops. It was believed the plan of the scoundrels was to liberate and arm the prisoners at the fort until the *montoneros*, or robbers, could arrive, and sack the city.

COLOMBIA.

TRANQUILLITY ON THE ISTHMUS—A PORTABLE OBSERVATORY TO BE ERECTED—WRECK OF A STEAMER.

PANAMA, Dec. 20.—Tranquillity still prevails on the Isthmus and throughout the Republic.

New houses are going up on all sides in Panama, and although business is dull rents are increasing. The two new grand hotels are about being finished, so that whatever complaints travelers may find about Panama, it will not be the want of first-class hotel room and accommodation.

Mr. Hugh Mallett, formerly British Consul at Cartagena, has been appointed Consul at Panama.

On the 15th inst. the *Star and Herald* newspaper came out as a daily instead of a tri-weekly, as before. The change was made with a view of meeting the wants of the commercial and business interests of the Isthmus and the different transportation companies in connection with it. The *Star and Herald* is the oldest English paper on the West Coast, this side of San Francisco, and has existed for a quarter of a century at least.

Mr. Locock, British Minister to Central America, left here on the 15th for San José de Guatemala.

Some of the officers connected with the United States hydrographic steamer Fortune have visited Panama, and arrangements are being made to erect a portable observatory in this city for astronomical observations.

The coasting steamer Montijo, belonging to the Messrs. Schuber, struck on a rock in endeavoring to enter the mouth of the Montijo River. No lives were lost. The cargo, valued at $25,000, though damaged, will be saved. The last report by the engineer, who has just arrived here, is that in his opinion, the vessel can be lightened and floated again. Lighters and all the necessary aid have been sent to her.

A new newspaper named the *Sun* was started here a few days ago. It is published tri-weekly.

The question of the Cauca Railroad is still undecided. The present company seems unable to carry out its promises. The shareholders of the Old Buenaventura Company have solicited the National Executive that it order that the direction of affairs be again placed in the hands of the old company.

VENEZUELA.

EFFORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT TO SUPPRESS THE REVOLUTION.

PANAMA, Dec. 20.—The revolution in Venezuela is also in full swing. On the 16th of November last the national forces left Caracas under Gens. Quevedo and Pachero. Gen. Farrer had 500 men under arms.

There is great military activity at Caracas, making uniforms and sandals for soldiers.

The Government has six steamers and some five or six armed schooners.

On the 10th of November it was announced that Gen. Lavel di Goda had been captured, with sixteen of his companions, seeking adventures.

THE GUARDIAN SAVINGS BANK.

MOTION TO REMOVE THE RECEIVER—ARGUMENT POSTPONED UNTIL TO-DAY.

James Gill, a claimant against the assets of the Guardian Savings Bank of this City, instituted proceedings to compel the removal of Mr. Jeremiah Quinlan, the Receiver of the bank, from his position as Receiver. The matter came up for argument in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue. The grounds on which the motion was made were that the Receiver had misappropriated a portion of the funds; that he had created unnecessary expenses in the way of clerk hire and a watchman; that he had shown preference in the payment of dividends; that he had improperly sold mortgages, and had not filed his inventory. It was asked, on those grounds, that the Receiver be removed and another appointed in his stead, and that the order of reference sending the case for accounting before Mr. Redfield be vacated, and another Referee appointed.

In opposition, Mr. James W. Gerard read affidavits on behalf of the receiver, denying all the allegations on which the motion was based. In them it was alleged that all the claimants had been paid ninety-five per cent. of their claims, and all that was now due to the plaintiff was $105; that he (the receiver) had not filed an inventory because he had filed one three years before, and expected every day to close up his receivership, and submit his final account; that all the mortgages he had sold, and all the preferences he had given in payment of claims, had been done by special order of the court; that he had employed but one book-keeper, Joseph Riley, who swore he kept proper books, and not improper ones, as had been alleged by the plaintiff; that the employment of a watchman became necessary to secure the safety of the books, which in one instance were found to have been altered; that he had misappropriated no money of the bank, but had handed the $8,000 referred to in this respect to the Referee, openly and without any concealment; that all the cash he has on hand is $13,000; that there are overdue claims to the extent of $16,000, and other unascertained claims which will increase the latter sum to $24,000. At the conclusion of the reading of the affidavits, argument on the motion was postponed until to-day at 2 P. M.

SOLDIERS WHO FELL AMONG THIEVES.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Daisy Jackson, a colored girl, was found guilty of stealing $24 from a soldier named Charles Brown, on the 12th of November. The soldier had disappeared, but District Attorney Nolan established his case through Officer Johnson, to whom the accused had admitted her guilt. Recorder Hackett sent Daisy to State Prison for three years and six months. The complainant in the next case was also a soldier. It appeared that on the 28th of July Sergt. William L. Smythe, of Company L, Third Regiment United States Army, came to this City on leave, and visited the Hippodrome. After leaving the Hippodrome Smythe drank frequently in several saloons, and made the acquaintance of Edward Wilson and William S. King, two street thieves, who kindly offered to convey him to his lodgings. Smythe, who was very much under the influence of liquor, accepted the offer, and was seen staggering along the street, arm in arm with the thieves. Shortly afterward Smythe's newly-found acquaintances rushed away from him and were arrested by Officer Hagan, by whom they were confronted with the soldier. It was then discovered that Smythe had been robbed of his watch and chain and a pistol, which were subsequently discovered on the person of Wilson. The prisoners were indicted for larceny from the person in the night time. Wilson pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for five years; William S. King, his accomplice in the case, was yesterday tried and convicted. After District Attorney Nolan had moved for sentence, Mr. Mott, counsel for King, appealing to the clemency of the court, said: "If your honor please, the prisoner (pathetically) has already been confined six months in the Tombs." Recorder Hackett, in a similar tone to that adopted by counsel for the defense replied: "Yes, Sir, and I now sentence him to serve a further term of seven years and six months in State Prison at hard labor."

THE KINGS COUNTY NURSERY TO BE ABOLISHED.

The Kings County Commissioners of Charity held their last meeting yesterday at the Almshouse, Flatbush. There were present Commissioners Wheeler, Cunningham, Raber, Medas, and Bennett. Commissioner Wheeler presided. Commissioner Cunningham, of the special committee to whom had been referred resolutions passed by the Board of Supervisors recommending the abolition of the Nursery, reported in favor of removing the children in the Nursery to private charitable institutions, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That all the children now in the Kings County Nursery, who are in good health, be and they are hereby transferred to the different incorporated orphan asylums in this county, at a rate of compensation to be hereafter agreed upon by the managers of said orphan asylums and the Board of Commissioners of Charities.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the retiring Commissioners, Bennett and Wheeler, after which the board adjourned.

ROBBERY IN A CONCERT SALOON.

William Haselhoff, a discharged United States soldier, arrived in this City night before last from Atlanta, Ga., where he had been paid off on the 22d inst. After securing lodgings at a hotel, he took a walk about the City to see the sights, and at 12 o'clock went into the lager-beer and concert saloon at No. 164 Chatham street to get a glass of beer. There he was invited to go into the back room, and, so soon as he had entered, was seized by two men, who threw him down and took from him $140, which he had fastened under the yoke of his shirt. They then threatened to beat out his brains if he said anything about the robbery, and thrust him out into the street. He complained to the Police, however, and William Benson, who resides at the corner of Canal street and the Bowery, was arrested. At the Tombs Police Court yesterday the soldier positively identified Benson as one of the men who had robbed him, and the accused was held for examination.

A STEAM-BOAT SALE AND A JUDGMENT.

In August, 1866, Mr. Cornelius K. Garrison sold to the Baltimore Steam Packet Company the steamer George Leary, for the contract price of $240,000. The steamer was sold with a guarantee of title free and clear of all incumbrances. The steamer was subsequently attached under a process issued from a Virginia court, on a claim against Mr. Garrison, and the latter was notified to appear and defend, and on failure to do so a judgment was rendered against Mr. Garrison, and a one-fourth interest in the steamer sold under the attachment. The steam-boat company then brought suit against Mr. Garrison to recover damages for the partial failure of title. The suit was tried before Judge Robinson, in the Court of Common Pleas, and he has rendered a verdict now in favor of the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $20,577 65, with costs, and grants an extra allowance of five per cent. on the amount of damages.

MONTHLY COAL SALE.

The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal was made at the auction rooms of the company yesterday. The following is a comparative table showing the prices paid yesterday, and those of the previous month:

	November.	December.
Steamboat	$5 50 @	$....@ $....
Grate	5 25 @ 5 50	5 22½@ 5 25
Egg	5 79 @	5 27½@ 5 30
Stove	6 57 @	6 05 @ 6 22
Chestnut	4 87½@ 5 00	4 87½@ 4 90

DONATIONS FROM EXCISE MONEYS.

Controller Green states that the amounts donated to the various charitable institutions by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, out of the excise moneys, will be paid to the Treasurers of the said institutions, at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day, upon application to the Controller's Office.

KELLY'S LIBEL SUIT.

Argument in the suit of Ex-Sheriff Kelly against Nelson J. Waterbury for libel, on the motion to strike out portions of defendant's answer as irrelevant and scandalous, was continued yesterday before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers. Judge Porter concluded his argument on behalf of Mr. Waterbury, and was followed by Mr. Henry L. Clinton on behalf of Kelly. The legal points of both presented nothing differing materially from those presented in the arguments of counsel who had preceded them on their respective sides; though somewhat varied in language, the facts were necessarily the same. At the close of Mr. Clinton's argument, Mr. Waterbury asked the indulgence of the court to say that the assertion of counsel on the other side that he (Waterbury) had used the late Mayor Havemeyer to procure the publication of the alleged libel was false. He had simply advised the late Mayor in the matter, but the ideas contained in the letter and the intention of its publication belonged exclusively to the latter.

Judge Donohue then took the papers in the case, reserving his decision on the motion.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

TRUANT AGENTS—PRIMARY EDUCATION—THE GERMAN LANGUAGE—HEALTH OF PUPILS.

The last meeting of the Board of Education for the present year was held yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, President Neilson in the chair, and all the members present except Commissioner Vermilye. Applications for appointment as Truant Agents, under the Compulsory Education act, were received from Messrs. John Grahame, Oliver B. Stout, Patrick Murray, J. H. Baker, S. M. Barnett, James H. Branner, W. C. Bradley, W. B. Oakden, and James Doyle, and were referred to the Committee on By-laws. The duty of these Agents is to compel the attendance at school of children who do not comply with the provisions of the act, and their salary is fixed at $1,500 per annum.

A resolution to pay the Superintendent of Fuel $100 for traveling expenses while in the discharge of his official duties during the present year elicited debate, in which Commissioners Mann, Baker, West, Mathewson, Patterson, Fuller, and Wetmore participated, Commissioners Patterson and Fuller contending that the traveling of the Superintendent was an essential feature of his duties, the expenses of which should be considered as covered by his salary, and that to make an extra allowance would be the establishment of a mischievous policy. It was finally resolved to grant the amount applied for for the present year, and that hereafter the traveling expenses of the Superintendent be limited to $100 per annum.

It was resolved to keep in proper repair the United States ship St. Mary's, held in trust from the Government, for uses of nautical education at this port.

The following preamble and resolution, offered by Commissioner Baker, were referred to the Committee on Salaries and Economy:

Whereas, It is essentially important that instruction should be given in our primary schools and departments by the most experienced and competent of our teachers, to the end that those children whose circumstances in life will not permit of their availing themselves of a grammar school education, shall have the benefit and advantages of the very best elementary instruction our common school system provides; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Salaries and Economy be, and they are hereby, instructed to investigate and report to this board at an early date a plan best calculated to equalize the salaries of the assistant grammar and primary school teachers, so that like compensation shall be given to teachers occupying similar positions in the respective departments.

A communication from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment allowing appropriations to the board of $2,686,500 for salaries, $793,500 for repairs and supplies, and $103,000 for corporate schools was referred to the Finance Committee.

It was resolved to assume the obligation to pay bonds to the amount of $8,000, issued by the Board of Education of the town of Morrisania for school purposes prior to the annexation of the town to this City.

A claim by the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward for payment of the printing of school certificates was rejected, as the certificates could have been obtained at a cheaper rate from the repository of the board.

In relation to the study of the German language in the public schools, Commissioner Brown said that he hoped that when the subject came again before the Board it would receive the attention which he believed it merited in this cosmopolitan City, which, taken with its suburbs, ranked as the fourth city in German population in the world. He thought that the system of instruction by special teachers was extremely faulty, and that the teaching of the language should be incorporated into the regular course of studies.

The thanks of the board were given to President Neilson, Clerk Kiernan, and Auditor Davenport for the faithful and courteous discharge of their duties during the year.

President Neilson, in returning thanks, said that, in his long experience in the board, he had never known its members to discharge their duties with greater alacrity, assiduity, and regularity than shown by those now composing the board. They had not failed of a quorum during the whole year. The work had been severe this year, but would be more laborious in the next. They had a sacred duty to perform, and it should inspire them to use their best efforts in the future to keep the cause of education abreast of the advancing ideas of our modern civilization.

Resolutions presented by Commissioner Klamroth regretting the necessary retirement of Commissioner Brown, and strongly eulogizing him for the zeal and ability shown by him as Commissioner, were unanimously adopted, and were directed to be engrossed and presented to the retiring member.

Commissioner Brown warmly thanked his colleagues, and urged that in the future the board should endeavor, in addition to its routine work, to find time to thoroughly discuss and digest the educational questions necessary to be thoroughly understood in order that their principles should be properly applied. If this were well done the practical working of the educational system in this City would yield more satisfactory results than had been thus far attained in many instances, owing to a lack of thorough understanding of some of the great problems on which the board had acted.

In response to a communication from the Board of Health, a committee, composed of Commissioners Wetmore, Jenkins, and Fuller, was appointed to see that the pupils in the public schools are duly vaccinated, and that proper measures are taken to prevent contagion from sore eyes.

The board adjourned to 4 P. M. on Wednesday, the 13th proximo, when a reorganization is to be effected for the ensuing year.

CAPT. COOK'S MONUMENT.

DESCRIPTION OF THE OBELISK ERECTED UPON THE SPOT WHERE HE WAS KILLED IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

From the Honolulu Gazette, Nov. 25.

The erection of a suitable and durable monument to the memory of Capt. James Cook has been often proposed and more than once attempted, but has now been happily accomplished under the direction of Mr. Wodehouse, the British Commissioner, with the co-operation of Capt. Cator, of her British Majesty's ship Scout, who kindly conveyed the architect and his men and materials to the spot in Kealakekua Bay, where the circumnavigator fell, and where now, nearly a century later, a fitting monument is at last dedicated to his memory. It is a plain obelisk, standing on a square base, the whole being twenty-seven feet in height, and constructed throughout of a concrete composed of carefully screened pebbles and cement, similar to the material of which the fine public buildings in this city are built. It stands on an artificially leveled platform of lava only a few feet distant from and above the high-water mark, and fifteen or twenty yards from the stone or lava slab on which the great seaman stood when struck down. The site is thus the most suitable that could have been chosen, and is the gift of the Princess Likelike, wife of Hon. A. S. Cleghorn. The expense of the erection is partly borne by subscribers in England, among whose names are to be found those of Lady Franklin, Admiral Richards, late Hydrographer to the Royal Navy, and formerly Captain of H. B. M. steamer Hecate in these islands, and several of his officers, as well as those of W. W. Follett Synge, Esq., late H. B. M.'s Commissioner, and other ladies and gentlemen who take an interest in these islands and in the fame of their discoverer.

The seaward base of the obelisk bears the following inscription by Mr. Wodehouse:

IN MEMORY OF
The Great Circumnavigator,
CAPTAIN JAMES COOK, R. N.,
Who discovered these Islands on the 18th of
January, 1778, and fell near this spot on
the 14th of February, 1779.
This monument was erected in November,
A. D., 1874,
By some of his Fellow-Countrymen.

This is deeply cut into the material, and, except by reason of willful violence, will be legible for ages. On the morning of the 14th inst., the scout returned to Kealakekua Bay, and, immediately on anchoring, Capt. Cator, his guests, and many of his officers, landed and were met on the beach by the British Commissioner, who had remained behind to superintend the erection, and by Mr. Lischman, under whose direction the fabric was constructed. On proceeding to the spot, the obelisk, which had been distinctly seen from the moment of rounding the point, was now hidden by a screen of canvass, suspended from the scaffolding. As soon as everything was pronounced to be ready the screen was dropped and a monument to the great English circumnavigator stood unveiled to record to future ages his great fame and sad fate. There were present at the ceremony besides Mr. Wodehouse and Mr. Lischman, Capt. Cator, and many officers of H. B. M. Scout, Rev. Mr. Davies and Mrs. Davies, of Kona, Capt. Mist, R. N., and Mrs. Mist, Mr. and the Misses Luce, Dr. and Mrs. McGrew, of this city, and many visitors, native and foreign, from the country round about. There yet remains to be erected a fence or railing round the monument, which will inclose an area of about six yards square to protect it from accidental injury. It should be noted that the architect and his men have produced a very creditable piece of work. Near the present, or one may say permanent, monument is the débris of a former attempt, and a few yards further still stands a cocoanut tree, on the trunk of which are nailed four sheets of copper bearing inscriptions to the effect that they were placed there in memory of Capt. Cook, by the Captain and officers of H. B. M. ships Imogene, Cormorant, Vixen and Calypso respectively. The Hawaiian Government deserves thanks for intrusting the architectural work to one of its officers, Mr. Lischman, and in assisting the efforts of Mr. Wodehouse in other ways.

IRON IN CALIFORNIA.

The production of iron, says the California *Alta*, attracts much attention at present in various parts of California. Sacramento is about to erect a furnace, though usually such works are established alongside of a mine either of iron or coal, and the capital city has neither. The Oswego furnace, erected six miles from Portland, Oregon, at a cost of $250,000, with a capacity of ten tons of metal daily, is the only one west of the Sierra Nevada. The ore is a hematite, containing about forty per cent. of metal.

THE ALABAMA DUEL.

CORRESPONDENCE WHICH LED TO THE FATAL ENCOUNTER—THE MURDERED MAN.

The correspondence which led to the duel at Grand Bay Station, near the Alabama State line, between two insurance agents of Mobile, is reproduced below. The duel took place at 12:45 on the morning of Dec. 23, the weapons used being duelling pistols, and the distance being fifteen paces. The toss for position was won by Capt. P. U. Murphy, for Col. Lay; the word by Col. J. M. Williams, for Mr. Tardy. At the first fire Mr. Tardy fell, shot through the right side, on a line with the heart, and died almost instantly. The origin and details of this unhappy affair explain themselves sufficiently in the following correspondence:

MOBILE, Dec. 21, 1874.

Mr. B. D. Lay:

SIR: Your attempt to strike me this morning demands such an apology or other satisfaction as is usual among gentlemen. This will be handed to you by my friend, Col. James M. Williams, who will receive any communication you may desire to make. Your obedient servant, A. H. TARDY.

[Delivered Dec. 21, 3:35 P. M.]

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 21, 1874—5 o'clock P. M.

Mr. A. H. Tardy:

SIR: Your note of this date, at 3:35 P. M., by Col. J. M. Williams, is before me.

You state therein that "Your attempt to strike me this morning demands an apology," &c. I can only say, Sir, my "attempt," as you are pleased to term it, was made upon what I conceive to be most excellent reason, namely, I had reason to believe, and I do now believe, that you were the author of the anonymous communication published in the December number of the *Spectator* and signed "Gulf City," which article, I assure you, Sir, has caused me great grief and chagrin, and which I believe, fully merited the punishment I inflicted upon you. If this explanation should not prove satisfactory to you, I then refer you to my friend, Capt. P. U. Murphy, who will arrange with your friend any further preliminaries which you may desire.

I am, Sir, respectfully your obedient servant,

BENJ. D. LAY.

[Delivered by Capt. Murphy to Col. Williams at 5:50 P. M.]

MOBILE, Dec. 22—9:15 A. M.

CAPTAIN: Mr. A. H. Tardy has placed in my hands a communication from Col. Benjamin D. Lay, dated Dec. 21, 5 P. M., and received through you. I observe with regret that, instead of tendering the frank apology expected, it is devoted to a justification of the assault which has brought on this correspondence. Permit me to call your attention to the fact that a personal indignity cannot be justified among gentlemen. The excellent reason for giving a blow would necessarily be an excellent reason, upon the part of the gentleman assaulted, to receive it without resentment. So long, therefore, as the affront remains, we cannot enter upon a discussion of the matters urged by Col. Lay in explanation of the assault.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. WILLIAMS.

Capt. P. U. Murphy.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 22, 1874.

Col. J. M. Williams:

SIR: The terms of meeting are as follows: Grand Bay Station to-morrow morning, 23d inst., after the arrival of the train at that point. "Weapons, dueling pistols," the distance to be determined on after our arrival. Most respectfully,

P. U. MURPHY.

I agree to the above.

JAMES M. WILLIAMS.

THE OBJECTIONABLE ARTICLE.

The objectionable portion of the communication from Mobile, and signed "Gulf City," which appeared in the *Spectator*, reads thus:

"There is a new thing hereabouts in life insurance. A company with a very voluminous charter and a long title, viz., The Grangers' Life and Health Insurance Company, is on the tapis, with $100,000 subscribed capital. The capital is to be $100,000 in every State and Territory, or a total of $4,500,000. The author of this scheme is Dr. Benjamin D. Lay, who is the Actuary of the company. Dr. Lay has been connected, as general agent, with a large number of life insurance companies—the National of the United States being the last, I believe. He is probably better known as one of the principal characters in a lively book published by E. J. Hale & Son, of New York, last year, about the code of honor, entitled, *Down the River; or, Practical Lessons Under the Code Duello.* The charter provides that the President, Actuary, Secretary, and Manager shall each receive a salary of $3,000 per annum. The subscribers to the capital stock number some of our most influential capitalists. The Manager of the company is one of the best insurance solicitors in this State, and has been general agent within the last two years of the Ætna Life, Washington Life, New-York, and Louisiana Equitable, of New-Orleans. The Grangers' Life and Health Company will probably be a haven for him."

Col. Lay took offense at the above, and insulted Mr. Tardy, the writer, when he acknowledged the authorship.

THE MURDERED MAN.

Friends of Alexis H. Tardy, the unfortunate victim of Col. Lay's shot, say that he was a cultivated gentleman, of good birth and education, and highly esteemed by the community in which he lived. He was about thirty-two years old, with light brown hair, trustful blue eyes, small stature, frailly built, weighing about 110 pounds. He was an unassuming gentleman, with easy, graceful carriage, and wonderful conversational power, thoroughly reliable, true as steel, generous to a fault, and as brave as Julius Cæsar. His duel was an evidence of his courage. Notwithstanding the fact that he was so near-sighted that he could not distinguish any object more than ten steps, he met Col. Lay, who was reputed to be a deadly shot, on the field without the least hesitation. His father, Mr. B. R. Tardy (better known as "old Bull Tardy"), is a gentleman of considerable wealth and influence, and his home is Huntsville, Ala. Mr. Tardy leaves a beautiful and accomplished wife, who has considerable reputation as an authoress. He left three children, the eldest about ten years of age.

CORONER'S VERDICT.

The Coroner's jury on Thursday returned the following verdict:

We, the jury, find that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot fired by Benjamin D. Lay, in a duel fought on this the 23d day of December, A. D. 1874, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M., near Grand Bay Station, on the New-Orleans and Mobile Railroad, and that P. U. Murphy and J. M. Williams were present as seconds; and as it appears that the killing occurred in the State of Alabama, we, the jury, recommend that Benjamin D. Lay, P. U. Murphy, and J. M. Williams be held for examination.

Messrs. D. B. Lay, P. U. Murphy, and J. M. Williams subsequently appeared before Justice Loomis, and each waived an examination and furnished bonds of $2,000 each for their appearance before the City Court.

THE LAST ILLNESS OF RINEHART, THE SCULPTOR.

Particulars of the last sickness of Mr. William H. Rinehart, the sculptor, have been received in Baltimore simultaneously with the arrival of his remains for interment in Green-Mount Cemetery, that city. A letter from a brother artist of the deceased, and a devoted friend, gives the details of the sad event as follows:

ROME, Oct. 29, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I mailed, a week ago, a letter to you giving an account of dear Rinehart's sickness. By this time you must have received a telegram announcing his death last evening at 8 o'clock. Rinehart reached here from Switzerland only seventeen days ago, and he had to be carried at once to his rooms. He never left the house again. He was able, however, to spend part of his time out of his bed, and even sat up some hours yesterday. His nursing and attendance were the best he could wish. During the day he had several dear lady friends who read and talked to him, and attended to his medicines. There were generally two men to spend the evening with him and watch him through the night. He had two doctors, a Roman and an American, but no human skill or endeavor could save the poor fellow; the cough could not be stopped, and his strength left him visibly. He never lost his sweet temper, nor did an unpleasant word come from his lips. He could be nursed like a good child, and would take his medicine without a murmur at all times in the night. After sitting up some time yesterday afternoon he was again put to bed, and a few hours thereafter, with unclouded faculties, his soul departed peacefully and without a struggle. This morning a sculptor took a cast of his face and right hand. There is a general depression among his friends and the artists here, and I doubt not this sorrow will be shared by many in America who felt the power of his genius and who had enjoyed his cheerful and generous society. I cannot omit to mention that Mr. George Simmons, a young English sculptor; Mr. Charles C. Coleman, the painter, as well as others, have been unremitting in affectionate attention. Hoping that you will be fully prepared for this sad letter, I remain your most obedient servant and friend,

LOUIS LANG.

W. T. Walters, Esq., Baltimore.

The funeral of Mr. Rinehart will take place Saturday next, from the residence of his brother, E. Thomas Rinehart Baltimore.

LOSS OF FISHING VESSELS.

The following summary of the loss of Gloucester (Mass.) fishing craft and men during the fishing season of 1874 is given by the Cape Ann *Advertiser*: "During the year there have been 68 lives and 10 vessels lost, against 174 lives and 31 vessels in 1873. Of the ten vessels lost this year the crews of seven were saved. The heaviest losses have been in the Grand and Western Bank fisheries, sixty-three lives and five vessels having been lost in their prosecution. For the first time in ten years the Georges fishery has been pursued without the loss of a vessel, and but two lives have been sacrificed. One vessel has been lost in the Bay of St. Lawrence; two employed in the Newfoundland herring fishery; one vessel and three lives in the shore fishery, and one vessel in the menhaden fishery. The total tonnage of the ten vessels lost was 83,317 tons; their value, $49,100; insurance, $41,375; insurance on outfits, $3,600. Of the 68 men lost 18 were known to be married, leaving 18 widows and 37 children."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 West. Un......c. 79½	500 Lake Shore........ 80⅜
800 do......s3. 79½	2500 do........ 80¼
2500 do........ 79⅝	1400 do......s3. 80⅛
700 do........ 79⅝	300 do......s3. 80⅛
500 do......s3. 79½	700 do........ 80¼
100 do......b3. 79⅝	500 do........ 80⅜
400 Erie Railway.... 27⅝	200 Pac. R. of Mo.... 47
200 do........ 27⅝	100 do......b3. 47¼
500 do......b3. 27¾	200 do........ 47¼
900 do........ 27¾	1000 Toledo & Wab.... 20¼
200 Pacific Mail..... 37	400 do........ 20⅛
200 do........ 37⅛	1400 do........ 20
200 do......c. 37	300 do........ 19⅞
600 do........ 37	300 do........ 20
500 do........ 37⅛	100 do........ 20⅛
1100 do........ 37¼	200 do........ 20¼
200 North-w'n Pref.... 61	300 do........ 20⅜
100 do........ 61¼	500 do........ 20½
200 do........ 61⅛	300 do........ 20⅝
100 do........ 61¼	1200 do........ 20¾
300 North-western.... 47⅜	400 do........ 20⅞
2000 do........ 47½	200 do........ 20¾
2100 do........ 47⅝	200 do........ 20⅝
1500 do........ 47½	100 do......s3. 30½
100 do......s60. 47	400 do........ 20⅝
100 do........ 47⅝	300 do........ 20½
2800 do........ 47½	1500 Rock Island..... 102
1300 Ohio & Miss..... 31⅝	500 do........ 101⅞
1000 do........ 31⅞	700 do........ 102
400 do......s3. 31½	800 do......b3. 102⅛
100 Mich. Cen....... 83	215 do........ 102⅛
700 Union Pacific..... 35⅝	300 do........ 102¼
500 do........ 35¼	100 St. Paul........c. 37½
500 do......c. 35⅝	400 do........ 37⅝
1100 do........ 35½	300 do........ 37¾
500 do......s3. 35⅝	400 do......b3. 37¾
1600 do........ 35½	200 do........ 37⅞
1200 do......s3. 35½	100 do......s3. 37¾
300 do......b3. 35⅝	100 do......s3. 37⅝
100 do......s3. 35½	400 do........ 37¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$350,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67..........122	$20,000 U.S.5s.10-40, R......s3. 114¾
35,000 do.....b. c. 122	80,000 do.....b3. 114¾
166,000 do.......... 122⅛	20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.......12.113¾
5,000 do.....12..122	
8,000 U.S.5-20R'67.118½	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. 97	10 N.Y.C. & Hud.b.c. 101⅞
1,000 do........ 97⅛	100 do......b3. 101⅞
1,000 do........ 97½	50 N. J. Cen......b. c. 107½
7,000 do......c. 97⅞	50 New-Jersey....x-d. 128½
7,000 do......c. 98	20 C., C., C. & I. b. c. 69
3,000 N.C.6s,Sp.tax, 2d class..... 4½	100 do......s10. 69
20,000 Tenn.6s, n.x-c. 58	40 Del., L. & W. b. c. 109⅜
4,000 Tenn.6s, n. s.. 57⅞	100 do......s3. 109¼
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 24	900 U. Pac......b. c. s3. 35½
10,000 do......b60. 24½	900 do........ 35½
1,000 N. J. C. 1st. C. 103⅜	1400 do........ 35⅝
7,000 do........ 103¼	500 do......s10. 35½
8,000 C. & N.W C.b3. 90	400 do......b3. 35⅝
10,000 C. & N. W. C.U. G. bds......... 81⅜	200 do......s3. 35⅝
	1000 do........ 35¾
	100 do........ 35⅝
1,000 Mor.& Es. 1st.108	200 do......c. 35⅝
1,000 Erie 1st........ 103¼	1100 do........ 35¾
3,000 H. & St.J.8s,C. 89	400 do........ 35⅞
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.101¾	700 do......b3. 36
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83. 98	700 do........ 36
9,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.116	1900 do........ 35⅞
3,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st.104½	200 do......s3. 35¾
10,000 C. P. Gold bds. 96½	2400 do........ 35⅞
27,000 U. P. R. R. 1st. 93¾	600 Chi. & R. I....b. c. 102¼
25,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 90	1100 do........ 102⅜
21,000 U. P. Sink. F.. 79¾	100 do......b3. 102⅜
5,000 do........ 80	200 do......s3. 102¼
85,000 do......s30. 79½	400 do........ 102⅜
10,000 C., C.& I.C. 1st. 68	30 do........ 102⅛
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..........111	200 do......s3. 102¼
	100 do........ 102⅜
15,000 T., P. & W. 2d. 45	600 Chi. & N. W....s3. 47½
10,000 T. & Wab. C.C. 50	1000 do........ 47½
5,000 T. & Wab. 2d. 64	200 do........ 47⅝
1,000 Gt. W. 2d...... 65	600 do........ 47¾
5,000 Gt. W. 1st,'88, b. c......... 81¼	1400 do........ 47⅝
	1000 do......b3. 47⅜
5,000 do........ 81	1700 do........ 47⅝
16 Merch. Ex. Bk....101	500 do......s3. 47⅝
10 Bk. of N. Y. x-d...123½	900 do........ 47½
15 Bank of Republic.104¼	1700 do......s3. 47½
100 Quick. M. Co.b. c. 33⅜	200 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 61¼
1200 West. U. T...b. c. 79½	500 do........ 61½
200 do......s4. 79½	100 H. & St. J....b. c. 25½
1300 do........ 79⅝	200 do........ 25¾
2000 do........ 79½	300 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 9¼
100 do......b3. 79⅝	100 do........ 9⅝
600 do......s3. 79⅝	500 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 37¾
1600 do........ 79⅝	300 do......b3. 37¾
1700 do........ 79¾	400 do........ 37⅞
100 do......b3. 79⅞	400 do........ 37¾
1500 do........ 79¾	300 do........ 37⅞
400 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 37¼	1000 do........ 38
200 do........ 37⅜	700 do........ 38⅛
1800 do........ 37¼	200 do......b3. 38⅛
100 do......b5. 37¼	1200 do........ 38
300 do......b3. 37¼	300 do......s3. 37⅞
200 do......s3. 37⅛	100 do........ 37⅞
100 do........ 37⅛	300 do......b3. 38
100 U. S. Ex......... 61½	200 Tol., W.&W.b.c.c. 20⅜
10 do......b. c. 62	200 do......c. 20½
20 do........ 61½	100 do........ 20⅝
100 Wells-F. Ex..b. c. 83½	500 do........ 20½
100 do........ 84	500 do........ 20⅝
400 Erie Railway.b. c. 27¾	300 do........ 20½
2000 do........ 27⅞	300 do........ 20⅝
700 do......b3. 28	300 do........ 20⅞
200 do........ 28	600 do........ 20⅝
900 do........ 28⅛	300 do........ 20¾
1500 do........ 28⅛	100 do........ 20⅝
400 do........ 28½	200 do........ 20⅝
500 do........ 28	100 do........ 20⅜
600 do......b3. 28	200 do........ 20⅜
100 Mich. Cen....... 82¾	200 do........ 20⅜
100 do......b3. 82¾	400 do........ 20⅜
800 L. S. & M. S.b. c. 80¼	50 do........ 20½
100 do......s60. 79½	100 Pac.R.of M.b.c.b3. 47½
500 do........ 80¼	100 Atl. & P. Pf.b.c.c. 16¼
800 do......s3. 80⅛	100 do........ 16¼
600 do......s3. 79⅞	100 do........ 16⅜
500 do........ 79⅞	100 do......b60. 16⅛
2600 do........ 80	100 Chi. & Alt.....b.c. 104¾
1400 do......s60. 79⅛	600 Ohio & M......b. c. 31⅞
200 do......s3. 80	200 do........ 31¾
800 do........ 80	400 do........ 31⅝
1600 do........ 79⅞	200 do........ 31¾
100 do........ 80	100 do......s3. 31⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 87½	200 N. J. Cen.......... 107½
2,000 U. Pac. 1st..... 94	100 Rock Island...... 102¼
500 West. Union....s3. 79½	100 North-west......s3. 47⅝
200 do......b3. 79⅝	400 do........ 47⅜
200 Pacific Mail...... 37⅛	400 do........ 47½
100 do........ 37⅛	100 do......b3. 47½
100 do......s3. 37	600 do........ 47⅜
200 do........ 37⅛	400 Tol. & Wab...... 20¼
200 Erie Railway...b3. 28	200 do........ 20⅜
1000 do........ 28	800 do........ 20⅜
200 do......b3. 28⅛	100 do......b3. 20½
500 St. Paul.......... 37⅞	100 do........ 20½
100 do......c. 37¾	5 do........ 20¾
1200 Union Pacific..... 35⅞	100 do........ 20½
300 do......b3. 35⅞	100 do........ 20⅝
500 do......s3. 35⅞	40 Del., L. & W..... 109⅜
1000 do......b3. 36	100 Ohio & Miss...... 31¾
100 do........ 36	300 do......s3. 31⅝
1000 do......s3. 36	3700 Lake Shore..... 80
900 do......b3. 36⅛	1300 do......s60. 79
400 do........ 36⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$90,000 U. S. 6s C., 81......b. c. 122⅛	$70,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......b. c. 122
500 U. S. 5-20 R., '64..........116	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n...b. c. 120⅞
69,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n...b. c. 121⅛	30,000 do..........121
	15,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..118

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 N.C.6s. F.A.'68 16	300 Un. Pacific.b.c.b3 36⅛
5,000 Tenn.6s,n.ex.c. 58	2300 do........ 36
1,000 C. Pac. G. Bs.. 96¼	500 do......s3. 35⅞
1,000 Un.Pac.7s,L.G. 90⅜	1800 do......b3. 36
10,000 Un.Pac. S. F... 80	100 Ill. Cent....b.c.b3 99¾
15,000 Un.Pac.1stb30 94¼	100 do........ 99⅝
3,000 N.Y.Cen.1st C.116	200 Chic.&.N.W..b.c. 47⅜
1,000 Har. 1st 7s C.110	300 do........ 47½
1,000 C.,C. & I. C.1st 67¾	1700 do........ 47⅜
5,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 24	100 do......s10. 47⅜
10,000 do.....b60. 24¼	900 do........ 47½
5,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. C. G. B. 81½	100 C. & N.W.Pf..b.c. 61⅜
	10 do........ 61
1,000 do........ 81⅝	100 do........ 61¼
4,000 Ohio & M. C.B. 98¼	21 C., C., C. & I..b.c. 69½
3,000 O. & M. C. S.F.100	250 T. W.& W. Pf.b.c. 30
10 Del.& H.Canalb.c.116¾	270 Del., L. & W..b.c.109¼
100 Quicksilver.b.c.s3 33½	100 Chic.&R. I..b.c.c.102¼
10 U. S. Ex.......... 60	200 do........ 102⅜
155 do.....b. c. 60	1000 do........ 102½
100 West. U....b.c. s3.79⅝	500 do........ 102⅝
80 do........ 79⅞	1900 do........ 102¾
200 do........ 79⅝	200 do......s3.102¾
100 do......b3. 79¾	1800 do........ 102⅞
100 do......c. 79⅝	700 do......b3. 103
200 do......s3. 79½	1000 do........ 103
200 do........ 79⅝	800 do......s3. 103
1900 do........ 79¾	2100 do........ 103⅛
1500 Pac. Mail.b.c.b3 37¼	1000 do........ 103¼
200 do........ 37⅛	600 do......s3.103⅛
600 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.101⅝	500 do........ 103⅛
1300 Erie........b. c. 28	20 Chi. & Alton.b.c.105
300 Harlem..........128	100 C.M.&St. P.b.c.s3 37⅞
300 L.S.&M. S..b.c.b3 80⅛	200 do........ 37⅞
100 do........ 80⅛	100 do......s3. 37⅞
400 do........ 80	800 do........ 38
100 do......b3. 80⅛	40 Chi., B. & Q..b. c.109
300 do......s3. 80	200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 31¾
200 do......s60. 79¼	10 do........ 31⅜
700 do........ 80⅛	300 do......s3. 31⅝
700 do......b3. 80¼	80 Morris & Essex... 96
300 Panama......b. c.115	20 do.....b. c. 96⅛
100 T. W. & W.b.c.s3 20⅝	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 9¾
1200 do........ 20⅝	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$25,000 U.S.5s.'81 C..113¾	100 Mich. Cen......... 82¾
300 West. Un. Tel..... 79¾	20 N. Y. C. & H.....101½
100 do........ 79⅝	100 do........ 101¾
100 do......s3. 79⅝	300 Ill. Central.......100
100 do......s4. 79⅝	300 Tol. & Wab....b3. 20¾
1000 Pacific Mail..b3. 37¼	1200 do........ 20½
50 do........ 37	200 do........ 20⅝
100 do.....b10. 37¼	200 St. Paul.......... 38
800 do......s3. 37⅛	100 do......b3. 38⅛
400 Erie Railway..b3. 28⅛	300 do......s3. 38
200 do........ 28	1000 Morris & Es..s3. 96
400 do........ 27⅞	100 North-western... 47½
25 Lake Shore....... 80¾	500 do........ 47⅜
1100 do......b3. 80¼	100 North-west. Pref. 61⅜
300 do......s60. 79⅞	100 do........ 61¼
500 do......s60. 79¼	300 Ohio & Miss...... 31⅝
1000 do........ 80¼	200 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 34¼
100 do........ 80	100 St. L. & Kansas C. 25
100 do........ 80¼	100 Rock Island......103
800 Union Pacific..b3. 36	700 do......s3.103
100 do........ 36	400 do........ 102⅞
200 do........ 35⅞	100 do......s3.102¾
200 do......s3. 35⅞	1200 do......b3.102⅞
2100 do......b3. 36	300 do........ 102⅞
200 do......b3. 36⅛	400 do......s3.102¾
200 do........ 36	

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30—P. M.

At the opening of the market to-day a feeling of firmness appeared to prevail, and speculation was characterized by a rather buoyant tone. Erie, which has been for the past month at a dead level of dullness, astonished the street by a brief spasm of activity, advancing about a point on the strength of favorable quotations from London. Wabash, Union Pacific, and St. Paul Common also exhibited symptoms of strength. The quotations for Lake Shore did not differ materially from those of the previous day, the weakness of the stock being doubtless attributable to a belief that the present financial status of the company did not entirely warrant the declaration of a dividend. Considerable sales of the stock at 79, sixty days, sellers' option, were made during the day. Rock Island, in the afternoon, was rather active, and advanced from 101 to 103¼. The advance, however, was not maintained, the closing price being 102¾. In the final operations the general market was about quiet and steady, the majority of stocks on the general list reacting from the prices quoted in the early dealings.

There was an increased demand for money to-day, and rates advanced to 5½ ₱ cent. for call loans, closing transactions having been at 5 ₱ cent. The advance in the rates of interest is no doubt in connection with the annual settlements. Discounts continue quiet, and prime grades sell at 5½ to 7½ ₱ cent., depending on the date of maturity. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption to-day was $430,000.

Affairs in the Gold Room were extremely dull again to-day. The only registered quotation was 111⅞, this having been the closing price yesterday. Cash gold was in ample supply, holders having paid from 1 to 3½ ₱ cent. to have balances carried. At the close loans were made free of interest. The specie shipments to Europe to-day were $900,321, of which $850,000 was gold coin. The engagements for to-morrow are estimated at $700,000.

The Customs receipts to-day were $283,000. Sterling Exchange was nominally unchanged, but was actually a shade easier for demand bills, which sold at $4 89¾@$4 90; 60 days' bills sold at $4 85½@$4 85¾. Consols and American Securities at London were slightly lower for the former, but strong for the latter, at a still further improvement in prices. Consols for money closed at 91⅝@91¾, and for the account at 91⅞@92. Coupon, 1865s, old, closed at 106⅞@107; 1867s at 107¾, and New 5s at 103⅜@103½. The advance in 1867s was ⅜@½ per cent.

There was an unusually large business in Government Bonds, both at the Stock Exchange and over the counters of the leading bond dealers. This steady advance in prices has induced realizations, but the offerings to-day were readily absorbed. The favorite issue was 1867s coupon, over $600,000 of which were sold at the boards at 122@122⅛. Sixes of 1881 sold at 122⅛, 1865s, new, at 120⅞@121, and Currency 6s at 118. Of the registered issues, sales of $100,000 10-40s were reported at 114¾. In State bonds, Missouri 6s opened at 97 and advanced on comparatively small transactions to 98. Railroad Mortgages were strong, and in active request. This is particularly true of the Pacific mortgages, which sold at 96½@96¾ for Centrals, 93¾@94 for Union 1sts, 90@90⅜ for Land Grants, and 79¾@80 for Sinking Funds. One lot of the latter of $85,000 sold at 79½, seller 30, and another of $15,000, Union Firsts, brought 94¼, buyer 30. New-York Central 1sts sold at 116, Harlem 1sts at 110, Morris and Essex 1sts at 108, other leading issues going at generally full prices.

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101¾	101⅝	800
Harlem	128	128	300
Erie	28¼	27⅝	14,100
Lake Shore	80⅜	79⅞	28,100
Wabash	20⅞	19⅞	16,500
North-western	47¾	47⅜	22,500
North-western Preferred	61½	61	1,900
Rock Island	103¼	101⅞	23,700
Milwaukee & St. Paul	38⅛	37½	10,600
Del., Lack. & Western	109¼	109¼	300
New-Jersey Central	107½	107½	200
Michigan Central	83	82¾	400
Illinois Central	100	99⅝	300
Union Pacific	36⅛	35¼	32,300
C., C. & Indiana Central	9¾	9⅝	500
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25¾	25½	300
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	34¼	33⅞	200
Ohio & Mississippi	31⅞	31⅝	7,500
C., C., C. & I.	69	69	120
Panama	115	115	300
Western Union	79⅞	79½	12,600
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	16½	16¼	600
Pacific Mail	37¼	37	10,300
Quicksilver	33⅝	33⅝	100
Missouri Pacific	47½	47	600
Chicago & Alton	105	104¾	120
Wells-Fargo Express	84	83½	200
United States Express	61½	60	200
Morris & Essex	96	96	1,000
Total sales			193,940

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DECEMBER 30.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	113⅞	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	114¼	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	122	122
American Gold	111⅞	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85½	$4 85½@$4 85¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101¾	101¾
Chicago and Rock Island	101¾	102¾
Pacific Mail	36⅞	37⅛
St. Paul Common	37⅜	38
St. Paul Preferred	57	57
Western Union	79⅜	79⅝
Union Pacific	35¼	36⅛
Lake Shore	80¼	80
Toledo and Wabash	19⅞	20⅝
North-western Common	47¼	47⅜
North-western Preferred	60¾	61¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	109¼	109¼
New-Jersey Central	107½	107½
Panama	114½	115
Erie	27½	27⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅝	31⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	9¾	9¾
Harlem	128	128

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117¾	118	5-20s, 1867, r.	118¼	118½
Sixes, 1881, r.	118⅛	118½	5-20s, 1867, c.	121⅞	122⅛
Sixes, 1881, c.	122	122¼	5-20s, 1868, r.	118¼	118½
5-20s, 1862, r.	114¼	114½	5-20s, 1868, c.	121¾	122
5-20s, 1862, c.	114¼	114½	10-40s, r.	114⅝	114¾
5-20s, 1864, r.	116	116¼	10-40s, c.	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s, 1864, c.	116¼	116½	Fives, 1881, r.	113¾	113⅞
5-20s, 1865, r.	117¾	118¼	Fives, 1881, c.	113¾	113⅞
5-20s, 1865, c.	118⅛	118⅜	C. Pac. G. bds.	96½	96¾
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	117¼	117½	W.Pac.G.bds.	87¾	88
5-20s, 1865, n.c.	120⅞	121⅛			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed, in coin, $736,000 for interest, and $5,500 for called bonds. The payments by the Treasury on account of January interest amount thus far to $5,781,000.

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$67,124,054
Currency balances	3,134,977
Gold exchanges	6,206,737
Gold balances	956,588

The day's business at the Gold Exchange covered:

Gold cleared	$29,505,000
Gold balances	1,216,086
Currency balances	1,460,394

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.

Gold receipts	$1,488,252 00
Gold payments	1,736,799 92
Gold balance	47,639,986 48
Currency receipts	628,819 28
Currency payments	1,202,774 92
Currency balance	45,241,038 83
Customs	283,000 00

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83..... 38	N. Y. 6s, G. Reg. '87.113
Alabama 5s, '86..... 38	N. Y. 5s, G. L'n, '75.108
Arkansas 6s, funded. 20	N. Y. 5s, G. L'n, '76.108
California 7s.......114	N. C. 6s, old, Ja. & Ju 23
Connecticut 6s......106	N. C. 6s, A. & O...... 23
Georgia 6s.......... 80	N.C.6s,N.C.R.Ja.&J. 50
Georgia 7s, new bs.. 92⅜	N.C.6s,N.C.R.A.&O. 50
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 87	N. C. 6s, c. off Ja. & J. 35
Indiana 5s.........101	N. C. 6s, c. off A. & O. 35
Louisiana 6s........ 25	N. C. Fund'g Act, '66 15
La. 6s, new bonds... 24	N. C. Fund'g Act, '68 15
La. 6s, new float'g d't 21	N. C. N. Bs., J. & J. 12½
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 21	N. C. N. Bs., A. & O. 12½
La. 6s, Levee bonds.. 25	N. C. S. T., class 2.. 4¼
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 25	Ohio 6s, '75........ 99
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75.. 25	Ohio 6s, '81.........103
Michigan 6s, '78-79..105	Ohio 6s, '86.........103
Michigan 6s, '83.....105	R. I. 6s.............105
Michigan 7s, '90.....105	S. C. 6s............. 30
Mo. 6s, due in '74..102¼	S. C. 6s, Ja. & July.. 29½
Mo. 6s, due in '75...102	S. C. 6s, A. & O..... 29
Mo. 6s, due in '76.... 99	S.C. Fund'g Act, '66. 27
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 98	S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J. 27½
Mo. 6s, due in '78.... 97½	S. C. L. C. '89, A. & O. 27½
Mo. 6s, due in '79.... 97½	S. C. 7s, '88......... 27½
Mo. 6s, due in '80.... 97½	S. C. Non-Fund'e Bs. 7½
F'd'g bs., due in '94. 94	Tenn. 6s, old......... 78½
L.bs., due '81 to '94, in. 97½	Tenn. 6s, old, ex-cou. 58
Han.& St.Jo., due '75.101	Tenn. 6s, New Bds.. 77
Han.& St.Jo., due '76. 99	Tenn. 6s, N. B., ex-c. 57¼
Han.& St.Jo., due '87. 97	Tenn. 6s, N. B., N. S. 57⅞
N. Y. Reg. B. L'n...105½	Va. 6s, N. Bds, '66... 36
N. Y. Coup. B. L'n..108⅝	Va. 6s, N. Bds, '67... 36
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '75.110	Va. 6s, Consol Bds.. 53
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '77.110	Va. 6s, Def. Bds..... 11
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '78.110	

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs...108	Cleve. & Tol. N. B...100
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs...102	Clev., P'ville & A. old.103½
Alb. & Sus. 3d bs... 98	Cleve., P'ville & A. n. 98¼
Bos. H. & Erie 1st... 23⅞	Detroit, Mon. & Tol.101
B. C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g. 45	Buffalo & Erie new..100⅞
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 47	Buffalo & St. Line 7s.100
Ches. & Ohio ex. cp. 37	Kal. & W. Pigeon... 85
Chic. & Alton S. F.. 99	Lake Shore Divid... 99
Chic. & Alton 1st...107½	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.103½
Chic. & Alton Inc...100½	Lake Shore C. B. 1st.100½
Joliet & Chic. 1st...108	Lake Shore C. C. 2d. 101⅜
La. & Mo. 1st guar.. 85	Marietta & Cin. 1st..105
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st. 97	Mich. C. Con. 7s, 1902.101½
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.112½	Mich. C. 1sts, '82 S.F.111⅝
C., B. & Q. con. 7s..105	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....101⅛
Chic., R. I. & Pac....103¾	N. Y. Central 6s, '83. 96
Cen. of N. J. 1st.con.103	N. Y. Central 6s, '87. 97⅜
Cen. of N. J. con.con.104¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est 94
Am. Dock & Im. Bs..101	N. Y. Cen. 6s, subsc. 94
Mil.&St.P.1st 8s,P.D.108	N. Y. Central 7s, '76.10[illegible]
M.&S.P.1st 7 3-10 P.D. 92	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C..116
M.&S.P.7s,G.R.D.... 85	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R..113½
M.&S.P.1st La.C.D.... 90	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85.106
M.&S.P.1st I.&D.... 75	H. R. 7s, 3d, '75......100
M.&S.P.1st H.&D.... 75	Harlem 1st 7s, C.....109
M.&S.P.1st M.C.&M. 84	Harlem 1st 7s, R.....109
M. & S. P. 2d........ 76	N. Missouri 1st...... 86¼
Chic. & N. W. S. F...103	Ohio & Miss.Con.S.F. 99
Chic. & N. W. Int. B. 99	Ohio & Miss. Consol. 98
C. & N. W. Con. B.. 89½	Cen. Pacific G. bds.. 96⅜
C. & N. W. Con.G.B. 81¼	C. Pac. S. Joaq. b'ch. 82
Iowa Mid. 1st, 8s.... 86½	C. Pac., Cal.&Ore.1st 84¾
Gal. & Chi. Ext......103½	Western Pacific bds. 87½
Gal. & Chi. 2d.......101½	U. Pac. 1st Bonds... 93¾
Chi. & Mil. 1st...... 95	U. Pac. L. G. 7s..... 90
Win. & St. Pet. 1st.. 75	U. Pac. In. past due. 90
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.104⅛	U. Pac. S. F......... 79¾
Del., L. & W. 1st....101	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 90¾
Del., L. & W. 2d....106	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d. 82
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.106	P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.101⅞
Mor. & Essex 1st....108	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..110¼
Mor. & Essex 2d....104	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..103¼
Mor. & Es. Bds,1900. 99	C. & P. Con. S. F....109½
Mor. & Es. Cons.... 95	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....101
Mor. & Es. 7s, of '71. 99¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4th... 97
Erie 1st, Extended..103	Col., Chic. & I. 1st.. 67¾
Erie 2d, 7s, '79......100	R., W. & O. Con. 1st. 91½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83...... 99½	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 93
Erie 4th, 7s, '80..... 96½	St. L. & I. M. 2d.... 7[illegible]
Erie 5th, 7s, '88..... 94½	A. & T. H. 1st.......105
Long Dock Bonds...101	A. & T. H. 2d Pref... 91
B., N.Y.& E. 1st, '77. 87	A. & T. H. 2d Inc... 73
B., N.Y. & E. L.Bds. 87	T., P. & W., E. D.... 80½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.104	T., P. & W., W. D.. 69½
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con. 89	T., P. & W. Con. 7s. 40
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75.101	T. & W. 1st, Ex..... 8[illegible]
Cedar F. & Minn.1st. 85	T. & W. 1st, St. L.D. 67
Ind'pa., B. & W. 1st, 46	T. & W. 2d.......... 63
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.100½	T. & W. Con. Conv. 50
M. So. N.I.S.F.7₱ct.104¾	Gt. West. 1st, 1888.. 81½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...104½	Gt. West. 2d, 1893... 62

And the following for City Bank shares:

America............146	Leather Man'f'rs'...170
American Exchange.115	Market..............115
Butchers & Drovers'.127	Mechanics'..........135
Central National....100	Merchants'..........117
Chatham............132	Merchants' Ex'ge...100
Chemical...........1500	Metropolitan.........131
City................300	New-York............123
Citizens'...........125	Ninth National...x. 95
Commerce...........118	North America....... 95
First National......200	Pacific..............160
Fourth National.... 96¼	Peoples'.............137
Fulton..............155	Republic.............104¼
Gallatin National...130½	St. Nicholas.........109
German American... 91	Union................130

The Union Dime Savings Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of *Six ₱ cent.* per annum, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1875.

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Savings Bank have ordered that interest at the rate of *Six ₱ cent.* per annum, to Jan. 1, 1875, be paid to depositors, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws; or, if not called for, it will draw interest from that date.

A quarterly dividend of *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ₱ share* has been declared on the capital stock of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, payable on and after Jan. 9, 1875, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the South Pacific Railroad Company, and coupons, of the same date, on Land Debentures of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid at the offices of the latter corporation.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1875, on Second Mortgage Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce.

The regular quarterly dividend of *One and a quarter ₱ cent.* on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, will be paid on Jan. 20, 1875, to shareholders of record on Jan. 1.

Erie City coupon bonds due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank.

The Real Estate Trust Company offers for sale, six per cent. thirty years gold bonds with coupons, registered or unregistered, principal and interest payable in gold at the option of the holder, at the office of the company, No. 17 Nassau street. The payment of the bonds at maturity is secured by the pledge of bonds and mortgages owned by the company upon real estate.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
88—Isaacs vs. Seligman, &c.	210—Hicks, &c., vs. Price, &c.
91—Youngblood vs. Board of Assessors.	214—Haas, &c., vs. Oppenheimer, &c.
106—Trask vs. Peekskill Plow Works.	219—Ferdon vs. Mariposa L. and M. Co.
120—Mason, &c., vs. Armstrong, &c.	226—Barnes vs. Mobile and N. W. R. R. Co.
126—Matter of the Receivership of the Columbia Insurance Co.	231—Bleeker, &c., vs. Spofford.
	232—Coulter, &c., vs. White.
184—Coulter, &c., vs. White.	240—Brennan vs. Goodstein.
201—Matter of Christian Kirchner.	241—Wolf vs. Dayton, Pub. Adm.
202—Matter of Henry Haas.	

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.; Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

This Court will meet on Monday next, Jan. 4, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Mayer vs. Dannat; opinion.

Seymoure, &c., vs. Hazen; motion denied.

Matter of Eliza J. Gray et al.; order granted.

Matter of Adelaide Yates et al.; reference ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Nixon vs. Smith; judgment set aside and defendant allowed to defend on payment of $10 costs of motion; see memorandum.

Cook vs. Mayer et al.; order settled.

By Judge Curtis.

Stanley Rule and Bevel Company vs. Gaynor; motion for a reference granted.

Robertson, Jr., et al. vs. Le Fevre; motion denied with costs of motion to plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Packet Company vs. Garrison; judgment for plaintiff, $20,577 65.

By Chief Judge Daly.

Appleton vs. Mudgett; sureties rejected as insufficient.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 30.—Cotton steady; moderate demand; Middling, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 2,240 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,004 bales; coastwise, 136 bales; sales, 1,936 bales; stock, 87,099 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 4,679 bales; gross, 6,050 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,227 bales; sales, 11,000 bales; stock, 248,461 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 30.—Cotton slightly easier; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 3,205 bales; exports to France, 3,285 bales; sales, 1,679 bales; stock, 102,228 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 30.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14c.@14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.@13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 2,863 bales; exports coastwise, 507 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 73,251 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 30—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅝@91¾; for the account, 91⅞@92. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 107; 1867s, 107¾; new 5s, 103⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 25@25¼; do., Preferred, 42½.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £7,000. Erie Railway Shares, 25¼.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 25¼@25½.

6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 87½c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quieter; Middling Uplands, 7⅜d.@7½d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅝d.; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 7⅜d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7⅜d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7 7-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 82s. ₱ bbl. for new Mess.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅝d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,000 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable February and March, at 7 5-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7⅜d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January, at 7⅜d.; do., do., shipped December and January, at 7⅜d. Provisions—Bacon, 49s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 52s. for Short Clear Middles. Beef—77s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for new Mess. Lard—63s. ₱ cwt. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9¼d.@10¼d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 26s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Refined Petroleum, 9¾d.@10d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed Oil, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 30.—Petroleum, 29½f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—Spanish Gold, 221@222; American, 225@226. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 95@97 premium; short sight, 98@100 premium; 60 days, Gold, 119@121 premium; short sight, 122@123 premium; on London, 145@147 premium. Freights—Loading at ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United States ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $4 50@$4 75; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $3@$3 50; to Falmouth and orders, 51s.@55s.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PYGMALION AND GALATEA—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—LITTLE EM'LY—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—BLACK CROOK—Miss Emma Wetherby, Miss A. K. Bowler, Mlle. Bonfanti.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MME. L'ARCHIDUC—Miss Emma Soldene and Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—INGOMAR—THREE DWARFS—LOAN OF A LOVER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—JACK AND JILL (Christmas Pantomime.)

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &C.—Mr. Seymour.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &C.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so man newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free.)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January,* 1875.

It is said that during the session of the Legislature of this State, held in 1871–2, the sum of between two and three hundred thousand dollars was sent to Albany by the Directors of the Pacific Mail Company. We need not say that this money afforded fine picking for the lobbyists, some of whom have been hard at work for RUFUS HATCH, STOCKWELL & Co. ever since, thus showing for once a spark of gratitude. A lobbyist's gratitude, however, is of that kind which has been defined as a lively sense of favors to come, and doubtless future "business" is looked for. But to go back to our story. In the session of 1871–2 the money is said to have been sent to Albany. By a very odd coincidence the following bill was passed at the same session (May 11):

"The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company is hereby authorized to reduce its capital stock to ten millions of dollars, upon first obtaining the written consent of stockholders owning two-thirds of said capital stock, and to that end may buy in, cancel, and extinguish its shares, so far as the same can be purchased at prices not exceeding the par value thereof, and the shares so purchased shall be retired and extinguished in reduction of the capital stock of the company, and shall not be issued again.

SEC. 2. Any citizen of the United States who is a stockholder of the company in his own right shall be qualified, when duly elected, to act as a Director of said company, but a majority of the Directors shall be citizens of the United States.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately."

Yesterday HUGH HASTINGS, a notorious Albany lobbyist, went before the committee and swore that he never disbursed any money at Albany for the Pacific Mail Company. He "could not recollect" who had charge of the "matter." He "had no knowledge" of any money expended at Albany. Those who are acquainted with lobbying and the way in which it is carried on will read this "evidence" with curiosity, but without surprise. "I can't recollect" has often been found a very convenient answer; but we are inclined to think that all the truth will come out one of these fine days.

Robberies with violence are becoming more and more common in the City of New-York, and it is quite certain that comparatively few of them get reported to the Police. We heard of a case the other day in which a clergyman was knocked down in Madison avenue and robbed, after returning from a visit to the Windsor Hotel. We hope that Superintendent WALLING will try to look after that part of the City—there have been a good many complaints made about it lately. The thieves make raids on different quarters periodically, and it is clear that just now they have selected the upper part of Madison avenue as the field of their operations. It is a pity that some of these highwaymen cannot be forced to have a little interview with Recorder HACKETT. He is the only one of our Judges whose sentences are likely to act as deterrents to crime. On Tuesday, for instance, two scoundrels were brought before him for robbing and afterward grossly ill-using a girl. The proof was conclusive, and Judge HACKETT sentenced them to hard labor in the State Prison for *twenty years.* That is the only way to do it. There are two ruffians the fewer left in the community, and we may depend upon it that the sentence has not been lost upon the others who are still prowling round our streets. We only wish that a few more of our midnight robbers and murderers could be brought up to receive the compliments of the season from Judge HACKETT.

The report of the death of the venerable Spanish soldier and statesman, ESPARTERO, Duke de la Vittoria, recalls to mind some of the salient points of a remarkable career. Born of humblest parents, in an obscure province, in 1792, he had, in 1839, after various military campaigns in South America and in Spain, risen to be a Grandee of the highest rank, with the title of Duke. From 1839 to 1843 he gained steadily in power and influence, at one time assuming the regency. But in 1843 a tidal-wave carried him out of politics into the refugee world of London, where he remained until 1847, when he regained popular favor and a place in the Spanish Senate. It took him six years to creep back to the summit of power, which he did during the revolution of 1854, only to be forced two years later to make way for O'DONNELL. He was a prominent figure in the revolution of 1868, that resulted in Queen ISABELLA's fall from the throne, and in 1870 the Cortes paid him the signal honor of offering him the crown of Spain, which he refused with dignity. ESPARTERO was a good soldier, a clever and powerful politician, and, as a revolutionist, energetic, persistent, and audacious. A brilliant enemy once described him as "nonchalant by nature, ambitious by circumstances, honest at bottom, but capable of being carried to all extremes."

Ex-Gov. WARMOTH, of Louisiana, who killed the editor, BYERLY, in self-defense in New-Orleans the other day, has been discharged from custody. The Judge before whom the evidence came decided that the charge of murder was not proved. The Ex-Governor, therefore, goes free, with little but his conscience to trouble him, as JEWELL, the other editor who thirsts for his blood, and who has been bound over to keep the peace within the State's limits, will probably relinquish his project of a duel with WARMOTH. Now that the affair seems over, one cannot help reflecting on the ferment in which New-Orleans must be when a simple, and originally courteous, disagreement as to the re-establishment of separate street cars for negroes can lead to a murderous affray between prominent citizens. It would seem as if even the politicians of Louisiana might have made up their minds by this time that a brawl is no argument.

It would be diverting, if it were not pitiful, to read the accounts constantly received from the Republics of Central and South America. It is not that so many people are killed in the chronic revolutions which agitate those States that people are discouraged. There seems to be no prospect of that permanent peace by which alone the naturally-productive countries of the Spanish Main can flourish. One disturbance succeeds another so rapidly that the little Republics may be said to be in a perpetual state of war. From Nicaragua, for example, we have information that Costa Rica has become involved in difficulties with the former country in consequence of a revolution which caused a violation of Nicaraguan territory by Costa Rica. In Peru, too, there has been a series of engagements between the national troops and the rebels. It is now claimed that the revolt has been suppressed by an overwhelming defeat of the rebels in a battle fought near the Bolivian frontier. Unfortunately, these peaceful promises are seldom kept.

Prof. YOUNG, of Dartmouth, writes to THE TIMES from Peking a highly-interesting letter, giving some of the experiences of the transit observation party of which he is a prominent member. The novel sensations of a stranger in China and Japan have often been described, but never more graphically than in this entertaining letter. The writer is gifted with rare powers of observation, and the letter shows that he has well used his abilities. It will be seen that all went prosperously with the party up to the date of the letter, and the scientific gentlemen were all ready and eager for the crowning work of the expedition. Preparations seem to have been perfected with unusual celerity and completeness, and our later reports from the same able pen will doubtless give us much valuable information in equally attractive form.

THE ALBANY LOBBY.

The Legislature of 1875 will transact its business under conditions essentially different from any of its predecessors. The number of bills brought before it will be very much smaller than heretofore, and the diminished volume of its business will impose upon the Legislature a fresh responsibility for the character of the measures which are passed into law. Of late years there has been an average of 1,000 bills passed at each legislative session. At least four-fifths of these have been of a private or local character—the remaining one-fifth only being for strictly public ends. Under the operation of the new constitutional amendments, the introduction of the usual mass of special legislation will be rendered impossible, the committees will be left free to bestow the needful time and deliberation upon bills of public importance, and the closing days of the session ought to be free from the corrupt scramble in which the lobbyist and the political jobber find their harvest.

As the purity of the legislative session has usually been found to be in inverse proportion to the quantity of its work, a substantial reform ought to result from the diminution of the quantity. Besides, it is chiefly the bills which come under the head of special legislation that afford employment for professional lobbyists, and now that the vast majority of private and local schemes will be relegated to the decision of local authorities acting under general laws, the occupation of the "Third House" ought to be very decidedly curtailed. There remains, of course, a very respectable array of subjects of a public or semi-public character open to legislative treatment. With the Assembly largely Democratic, there will be a very strong pressure to reorganize, for partisan purposes, the municipal government of several large cities in which Republicans hold prominent positions. With a very slender Republican majority in the Senate, there will probably be an attempt made to repeat TWEED's performance of 1870, and buy through the upper house some legislative jobs supposed to be essential to Democratic supremacy.

Under such circumstances, the lobbyist of the period may find enough employment to compensate him for that of which he has been deprived by the constitutional amendments. In any case, that personage will probably be able to secure his usual retainer from certain corporations who find that it pays to keep a lobbyist at Albany for the purpose of cheating the public out of their just demands. And, whether employed for any specific purpose or not, men of this class will repair to Albany as heretofore, and whether votes can be bought by money or not, it will be their business to persuade applicants for or opponents to any given piece of legislation that they can. In this department of his business the lobbyist is secure against the penal clauses of the amended Constitution. He is not usually a person "holding office under the laws of the State," or indeed, a person having a character which exposure could make any blacker than it is. It has always been his business to be more industrious in extracting money than in paying it out. The more corrupt he makes his employers believe the Legislature to be the better excuse he has for pitching his demands at a high figure. The rapidity with which certain notorious lobbyists have become rich is the best possible proof of the success with which they contrived to escape the obligation of paying out the bribery fund intrusted to their disposal.

The tendency at Albany this year will be to evade that obligation more sedulously than ever. The man who offers, promises, or pays a bribe, will, under the amended Constitution, be guilty of a felony, and therefore liable, like the midnight burglar or the professional swindler, whose peer he is, to be sent to State Prison. The man who makes a business of fostering legislative corruption is no whit higher in the scale of character than the professional panderer to the lowest passions of humanity, and his courage is likely to be on a level with that of the sneak thief, whom, indeed, he more closely resembles than the bolder class of criminals. The risk of incurring the penalties of a felony will be a fresh incentive to men of this character to keep on the safe side of the law by cheating the employers, who cannot afford to testify against them, instead of attempting to bribe the legislator who might, with perfect impunity and honor to himself, become their accuser. Of course, it is part of the lobbyist's business to keep this phase of the subject out of sight, and to loudly declare that now, as heretofore, "there is no safety for capital except by the use of money in self-protection." If no other argument will reach corporations or politicians who are in the habit of spending money for the employment of "skilled talent" at Albany, it may be seasonable to remind them that their money is much more likely than hitherto to be employed for the sole benefit of the lobbyist.

The effect upon members of the Legislature of the amendments designed for the punishment of official corruption ought to be very salutary. In the first place, the increased pay of legislators is intended to place them beyond the reach of temptation. A payment of $1,500 for a little over three months of actual work is certainly enough to pay all legitimate expenses and leave a fair surplus over at the close of the session. It represents a scale of remuneration probably not enjoyed by the majority of members of the Senate and Assembly in their ordinary callings. The man who takes a bribe after getting the benefit of the liberal salary now provided, cannot certainly plead his necessities in extenuation of his offense. He will simply rank as a man who would steal under any circumstances, and the amended Constitution provides very stringent methods for treating him according to his true character. While both bribe-taking and bribe-giving will thus become unusually perilous during the next legislative session and those following it, there is no excuse for neglecting the ordinary methods of checking the trade of corruption. On our part, we can assure the gentlemen of the lobby that their proceedings will be as unsparingly exposed in these columns as they have been during recent sessions. Public opinion will demand of the presiding officers of both houses that they should refuse the privileges of the floor to the entire gang of hangers-on upon legislation. The Governor knows a good deal about the machinery of legislative corruption, and he has every reason both of a personal and party nature to place himself in a position of decided hostility to all schemes promoted by the aid of "skilled talent." The session of 1875 ought to be a bad one for the lobbyists. Should it not prove so, there is this consolation, that the constitutional amendments furnish an excellent opportunity for getting some of these gentry into a felon's suit. That would accomplish more for legislative purity than all the homilies which have ever been written upon the subject.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

One of the most interesting witnesses yet heard by the Pacific Mail Investigating Committee was placed on the stand yesterday. It was Mr. JOHN ROUNDAY, who, during 1872, was an accountant of the Steam-ship Company. His testimony confirmed that of Mr. BILLINGS and others as to the utter recklessness with which the affairs of the company were conducted. He testified to the amount of money placed in IRWIN's hands, to the manner in which it was accounted for on the books, to the scope and nature of the powers of the President and Vice President, and to the interpretation placed on the transaction by the subordinates in the office. Mr. ROUNDAY's statements of the amount of money furnished to IRWIN are unqualified and startling. He was asked if the bank account and the books of the company did not agree in showing that in four months, from Jan. 25 to the 24th of May, IRWIN had received $890,000 from the company. His answer was, there are certain entries on the books which would indicate that *that amount, or even a larger sum,* passed through somebody's hands, and the actual amount was charged to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, *for which there is no account, and for which they never had any account.*

This, taken in connection with Mr. Alderman BILLINGS' remarkable testimony of the day before, would seem to be conclusive as to the extent to which the company went in lobbying the subsidy.

The way in which this money appears on the books is interesting. The original payments were made by checks. These, of course, had to go on the cash-book of the company. They were entered up by the accountant under the simple initials "A. B. S.," which are those of the celebrated STOCKWELL himself. The entries, when made in the cash-book, corresponded with the stubs of the checks. But afterward the stubs were altered, and they were made to show that the checks were issued by the order of STOCKWELL as President. Some of them were to A. B. S., some to HARRIOTT & NOYES, and some to ELDRIDGE & IRWIN—all the fruit of an afterthought. It appears that STOCKWELL first intended to have the entries show that the money went to him personally; but unwilling or afraid to carry out that idea, he charged the money around—falsely, as it seems—to various parties. "It was a large amount," according to the remark of the Vice President, "to be charged off, and a portion of it was to be mixed up in these loan accounts."

The President and Vice President—they were a precious pair, as our readers know—had everything their own way. They lent money by the million to whom they would, and ordered it to be entered falsely on the books. No one seems to have hesitated to obey these orders, and poor ROUNDAY said, very naturally, that he supposed the committee knew what would have happened if he had questioned these orders.

Among the transactions which the committee hit upon yesterday, and which throw some light on the company's way of doing business, was what the Accountant called an "exchange of checks" with the Great American Ship-builder, Mr. JOHN ROACH. Mr. KASSON innocently remarked that he supposed "the exchange of checks meant that the company gave its check to Mr. ROACH, and Mr. ROACH gave his to the company." But Mr. ROUNDAY soon disabused Mr. KASSON's mind of any such mistaken view. "It meant," he said, "that the company gave its check to Mr. ROACH, and Mr. ROACH made it over to Mr. STOCKWELL; in other words, that the company was $200,000 out of pocket." Is not this a legitimate method of promoting native industry? It must be profoundly encouraging to those who think that the first business of the Government is to pay money for American ships, American railroads, &c., to see how the money finally brings up in the pockets of the rascals in and out of Congress.

Our readers will not be surprised to learn that one witness, who volunteered his testimony, did not amount to much. Mr. RUFUS HATCH went on the stand, and under the plea that he wished to offer a statement, he went into a curious and unintelligible argument, which was prolonged until his own counsel was obliged to stop him.

It will be remembered that $275,000 of the money given to IRWIN was traced to the Marine Bank. This amount was yesterday further traced, as we understand the case, $150,000 to Mr. JOHN G. SCHUMAKER, member of Congress from Brooklyn, and $125,000 placed to his credit. We should say that Mr. SCHUMAKER was decidedly entitled to the floor on this subject.

"REFORM" IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

It is very hard work for the Legislature of the Palmetto State to be virtuous in money matters. It does not seem right to the majority of the legislators to miss splendid chances for feathering their own particular nests. The colored and semi-colored members are especially uproarious in their objections to a rigid honesty, and cough down all measures for its enforcement when they can conveniently do so. The question of their own remuneration for the vast services which they render the Commonwealth by a temporary residence at the State capital is at all times very important in their eyes; and they have been known ere now to spend nearly the whole of a session discussing it. Sometimes, too, so averse have they been to releasing the Treasury from their claims upon it, that when they have been convened in extra session they have prolonged it for months, until the time allotted for the regular session. The Conservatives were wont to say that the sable Solons did this because they could not raise the money with which to pay their boarding-house bills and their railway fares home, and perhaps there was a grain of truth in the supposition.

This question of pay has been the cause of a conflict of opinion in the present Legislature, and has resulted, as was to have been expected, in a complete victory for the party opposed to a "retrenchment and reform" policy. When the Christmas holidays arrived, each colored politician felt in his pockets, and suddenly discovered that he had no money. All his hard earnings, wrung with difficulty from traffic in the scanty procedures of warrants and repeated bleedings of an exhausted treasury, had vanished. There were board bills, whisky bills, unsigned receipts of numerous kinds, on the table of every legislator. Money must be had; so a bill was brought up making an "appropriation for legislative expenses," to the amount of $150,000. This bill encountered severe opposition on the part of the friends of economy and decency, who regarded it as nothing more nor less than a downright plundering job; and it was not without difficulty that it got through both branches, and carried its odious demand for "contingents," and "pay of attachés, clerks," &c., to the door of the Treasury. Gov. CHAMBERLAIN showed some little determination, at first, not to sign the bill; and the members who were depending upon its passage for money with which to release themselves from irate landladies and bar-keepers, quaked with fear. But the Governor failed at the eleventh hour, just as every one who knew the pressure to which he is subjected supposed that he would, on the occasion of the very first important difference between himself and the Legislature. It is true that at the time of signing the bill he sent a message to the legislators, in which he reprehends the policy that dictated the "pay-grab"—as it is called in the classical phraseology of the South Carolina State-house Ring—and acknowledges that by it "one of the prime requisites of good administration is thus easily set aside." It appears that a tax of one mill on the dollar has already been levied in the State to meet appropriations for legislative expenses for the current fiscal year, and that will produce about $115,000. Considering the prostrate condition of the State's interests and many of her industries, it would seem as if the sum above mentioned were quite enough to invest in law-making. But the noble army of legislators does not think so, and, with the session only half—possibly not more than a third—completed, last week voted itself $102,000 in "pay certificates," and may perhaps vote three times that amount before it consents to adjourn. In short, according to the admission of the Governor himself, this bill is as bad as the very worst of the corrupt measures which were so numerous before the beginning of this era of "reform in South Carolina."

Why, then, did Gov. CHAMBERLAIN sign the bill? Why did he not follow the advice of his conscience, and set his face sternly against any new sinful games on the part of the plunderers? Does he fancy that it is by such encouragement as he has just given to jobbery and unbridled extravagance that the State can be redeemed, and the negroes can be taught to act justly and moderately? Probably not. Then, what are his professions worth? Why did he not seize the chance just offered him to show that he was in earnest when he promised to encourage honest measures? Had he vetoed the "pay-grab" bill, he would have dismayed the reckless and dishonest legislators, and brought them to their senses. But, by weakly protesting, and meantime allowing their schemes to be executed, he has done himself incalculable harm as an administrative officer. His attitude in this matter of the extra appropriation bill for the pay of members, seems somewhat characteristic of his conduct when Attorney General of the State. He protested mildly against the schemes of his fellow-officers, but he allowed them to be perfected all the same. We are informed that the members of the Legislature took the rebuke contained in the Governor's recent message "quite cheerfully, and in an hour afterward were besieging the doors of the State Treasury," for the sums which they had voted themselves in the extra appropriation bill. All this is very far from encouraging.

CRUELTY TO RICH PEOPLE'S CHILDREN.

The subject of the cruelty endured by certain classes of poor children, has of late attracted a good deal of public attention. The interest and sympathy thus excited are far from being too great. On the contrary, it is eminently to be desired that they should be decidedly increased. But while the children of the poor are thus thought of, it should not be forgotten that childhood among people in better circumstances has sometimes to endure suffering of no trivial kind. Misjudged kindness and misdirected desire for a child's intellectual progress have often the effect, though certainly without the intention, of positive cruelty.

We often hear of a chain being none the less galling because it is of gold. We do not know how generally this is true in respect to grown-up people. Literally speaking, the practice of restricting an individual's movements with gold chains, is so very uncommon that we cannot recall any minute descriptions of the sensations occasioned by it. Metaphorically considered, we think adults often wear gold fetters much more comfortably than they would those of iron, especially if the latter were rusty. But to a child a chain is a chain. To sit in a restrained position five or six hours a day is none the less wearisome and painful on account of the nice black-walnut desk before him, and the high price which his parents pay for having him thus caged and cared for. To be required, even in play-hours, to avoid running and tumbling for fear of soiling his handsome clothes is seldom less irksome because they *are* handsome. Many a well-dressed little boy looks with longing eyes upon the condition of those urchins, whom his kind-hearted parents so much pity, who can scramble on all-fours on the sidewalk, or even stumble and fall at full length in the middle of the street, without being accused of ingratitude to their mothers.

It is right that little boys (if not too little) should be sent to school. It is no less proper that they should brush their hair, wash their hands and faces, and keep their clothes reasonably clean. At the same time, it is not worth while to deprive a boy of all the joy and freedom of childhood in order that he may be translating the *Æneid* by the time he is eleven years old, or have his coat on all occasions free from dust and grease-spots. The children of the poorer portion of the community are often, it is true, in our public schools subjected to too much confinement; but they enjoy at least the relief of not having very nice clothes to take care of after they get out. It is a great thing for a boy's happiness to wear a coat and pantaloons which are so shabby that a spot or two of mud does not show on them. Rich people have not the privilege of thus dressing their children; but they should see to it that the children suffer as little as possible from the deprivation of this incalculable advantage.

Children in a great city have at best many hardships to endure. There are, necessarily, restraints upon their movements to which country children are not subjected. High brick walls and stone pavements hinder many healthful enjoyments. It is not well to add needlessly to the restrictions which these walls and pavements occasion. A little boy in a city is always to be pitied. If, in addition to his other abridgments of liberty, he cannot get the knees of his pantaloons muddy without being reproached as a criminal, his case becomes worthy of the deepest commiseration. And if, besides this, his parents are enthusiastically desirous to have him get along rapidly in his education, it should if possible increase our sympathy. "Veels within veels, a prison in a prison," observed Samuel Weller, on seeing a bird-cage in the Fleet. Mr. Weller's remark would apply not inaptly to the case of a good many little boys. A city at best is to them very much of a prison. To confine them in a school-room two or three hours a day more than is at all necessary is not a little suggestive of "wheels within wheels."

For many of the comforts, and still more of the luxuries which are prized by older people, children generally care but little. There is a certain kind of freedom of movement for which human beings under the age of twelve years have a far greater longing than for French cookery or Axminster carpets. Unduly to deprive a child of this freedom is to take away not only one of his greatest luxuries, but one of his most needed comforts. In a city the privation of much of this liberty is, indeed, unavoidable; but that is all the more reason why additional restrictions should not be needlessly imposed.

MR. R. A. PROCTOR AND THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to bring before the bar of public opinion in America an offense recently committed against the morality of literature.

A reviewer in the *Atlantic Monthly* for September last, after advancing the novel doctrine that to earn money by writing on popular science is dishonest, (presenting the offense as aggravated in my case, by the fact that I make original researches,) denounced certain of my books by name. So far he was within his right. But he specifically vilified, as though read by him, a work on the stars which was announced two years ago, but is not yet fully written, (simply because, to make it complete, original researches are required which I have not yet finished.) I am satisfied (from internal evidence in his review) that he has not read the other books any more than this work. But as to those books, I can prove nothing against him. As respects the unfinished work, however, he has been detected, *flagrante delicto.* He admits in the *Atlantic Monthly* for December that "that was an undoubted slip, for which Mr. Proctor has our apology," and talks about a striking peculiarity in my titles, (which, it appears, are like parts of a Waltham watch,) as though it had caused him to mistake an unpublished work for one he had read.

There are cases where one has no right to accept an apology. If a person detected in the act of stealing my purse were to offer an apology, I could not accept it, even though he said, "that was an undoubted slip," and explained that "a striking resemblance had caused him to mistake my pocket for his own." A good citizen would be bound, in the interests of the honest public, to reject such an explanation. The case of the *Atlantic* reviewer is similar. Detected in the commission of a grave offense against literary morality, he offers an apology which I cannot accept, and an explanation which no man in his senses would believe.

I leave him to the judgment of his fellow-countrymen, if, indeed, he is an American, (which I am inclined to doubt, noting the date of my letter, Aug. 31, and of his reply.) I bear no animosity toward him. He is unknown to me even by name, and his name would doubtless be unfamiliar to me if made known; he has done me no harm, nor could he, even though his dishonesty had remained undetected; and assuredly he has wronged the editor and publishers of the *Atlantic Monthly* much more seriously than he has even attempted to wrong me. I deem it my duty, however, to bring his offense before the bar of public opinion. That duty discharged, I shall take no further notice of him. RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1874.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT. A. B. CARTER, U. S. N.

The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Rear Admiral Almy forwarding a communication from Commander Erben, of the Tuscarora, dated at Honolulu, Dec. 3, announcing the death, on Nov. 30, of Lieut. A. B. Carter, late of the Benicia. Lieut. Carter was so ill that he could not remain on the Benicia when she left for San Francisco with the King. Commander Erben reports that on his arrival at Honolulu, Nov. 28, he found Lieut. Carter in a dying condition at the residence of Dr. Cartwright, an American citizen, attended by physicians on shore, and a marine kindly tendered by Capt. Cator, of her Britannic Majesty's ship Scout. The Lieutenant's death was caused by consumption. The burial took place with military honors, the officers of her Britannic Majesty's ships Scout, Tenedos, and Reindeer, and the Hawaiian authorities participating with the officers of the Tuscarora in the ceremony. Lieut. Carter was a resident of New-Jersey.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL.

The death is announced in the London papers of Mr. John Mitchell, the well-known theatrical agent, of Old Bond street, London. Mr. Mitchell early in life entered the employment of Mr. Sams, founder of the Royal Library, in St. James' street, who first introduced that particular kind of theatrical agency which has since grown into a system. The London *Times* states that the magnitude of Mr. Mitchell's transaction may be gathered from the fact that his subscriptions in one season to the Royal Italian Opera has been known to exceed £10,000. He was the first to introduce French plays into England.

RICHARD MULDER-FABBRI.

Richard Mulder, known in musical circles as Prof. Mulder-Fabbri, died in San Francisco Dec. 21. The deceased went to that city about two years ago and has since been connected with the interest of the musical fraternity of San Francisco. The news of his death was sadly received by a large circle of friends. The deceased was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1822. He was married to Mme. Inez Fabbri on the 6th of November, 1858, in Chili. From an early age up to the day of his death he was an ardent lover of music, and in San Francisco did much toward furthering everything which would tend to create a desire and love for his favorite study. The day previous to his death he made all the arrangements for his funeral. The deceased was a man of unblemished character.

THE WEAVERS AND SPINNERS OF FALL RIVER.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 30.—At a crowded meeting of the weavers this evening, to consider the proposed reduction of their wages, resolutions were passed declaring that if compelled to accept the reduction it would be under protest, and appealing to the agents to continue the present system of short time rather than enforce a reduction. The resolution passed at the spinners' meeting to withdraw their savings from the banks was indorsed.

At a meeting of the spinners to-night, called to hear the report of the delegation appointed to confer with the agents, it was resolved to accept their report, with the understanding that the reduction be accepted under protest, and make preparation for a strike in Spring.

THE MILL-RIVER DISASTER—A COMPREHENSIVE VERDICT.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Mr. French, Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Reservoirs, visited Haydenville yesterday to ascertain the cause of the late disaster there. His verdict was: Faulty engineering, faulty material, and faulty buildings, and that the dam was not wide enough, the stone not suitable, and the grouting not good enough.

NEW-YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 30.—At the Convention of the State Association of School Commissioners and Superintendents to-day, Commissioner E. A. McNath, of Monroe County, read a paper on "Educational Interests and our Public School System." The Compulsory Education act was discussed. It was the universal opinion that the compulsory act was carelessly and loosely drawn, and was impracticable in many respects. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Association approve of the principle of compulsory education, and ask the Legislature of this State to so complete and perfect the act already passed that it may the better secure the results at which it aims.

Commissioner Peck, of Rochester, read a paper on "Qualifications of Teachers," the substance of which was that he who would teach others must first learn something himself.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President—E. A. McNath, Monroe County. Vice Presidents—J. W. Ladd, Oswego County; J. W. Dougall, Fulton County. Corresponding Secretary—Edward Smith, Syracuse. Recording Secretary—R. T. Peck, Cortland County. Treasurer—Charles Andrews, Schuyler County.

A resolution was adopted asking Congress to appropriate a part of the moneys accruing from the sale of public land for the purpose of advancing the cause of education. The convention adjourned to meet the first Tuesday after Christmas, 1875. This evening the convention was tendered a reception at the residence of Hon. Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Don Giovanni" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening. Mozart's immortal work can always be depended upon to attract at least one large audience each season, and yesterday, the interest of the performance being heightened by Mlle. Albani's assumption of the character of *Zerlina,* the assemblage was exceptionally strong. We doubt if, during the past ten years, such a thing as a perfect representation—or, to be more precise, the ideal representation—of "Don Giovanni" has been enjoyed in London, St. Petersburg, or Vienna, not to say in New-York. An opera in which six of the eight personages are of the greatest importance, has requirements which it is not easy to meet, and if three or four of the rôles are in competent hands, while the others are sustained with correctness and spirit, neither London, St. Petersburg, Vienna, nor New-York can with reason be dissatisfied. Last night's entertainment was of the wonted kind, that is to say equable and, at times, decidedly effective. When *Zerlina, Don Giovanni,* and *Don Ottavio* have as earnest and proficient interpreters; when *Donna Anna* has a fine voice, and *Leporello* and *Masetto* are comical and generally in tune, the whole recital can be honestly praised. In truth, Mlle. Albani's portrayal of *Zerlina* merits a warmer encomium than the collective reference made above indicates. It was a delightfully simple and graceful picture, and, vocally, it had the rare charm with which the artist's crystalline tones and pure method are potent to invest the smallest phrase allotted to her for delivery. In point of acting, Mlle. Albani was quite as happy. Perhaps a little more coquettishness would have added piquancy to her scenes with *Masetto,* but for brightness of color and ease of manner her work could not possibly be improved upon. *Zerlina's* share in the score is limited to three numbers—"La ci darem," "Batti, batti," and "Vedrai, carino"—and of one and all it is only incumbent upon us to say that the clear and fluent melodies of Mozart are never likely to have a more eloquent or fascinating interpretation than Mlle. Albani's voice and style accorded them yesterday. We should have liked, we may observe, a quicker *tempo* for the allegro to "Batti, batti" than the lady takes. It is, however, an ungrateful task to seek shadows upon so sunny an effort. Mlle. Maresi, who represented *Donna Anna* last season, resumed the rôle last night, and acquitted herself acceptably of the duties its award imposed on her. Signor Del Puente, who personated *Don Giovanni,* has also been mentioned before in connection with the same character, to the embodiment of which he brings, as of old, an agreeable voice, which he directs with skill and taste, a handsome physique and abundant dash. Signor Debassini's *Don Ottavio* was a new essay, and, though it was not remarkable for finish, it was not unworthy its surroundings. Signor Debassini executes florid passages with considerable facility, and "Il mio tesoro" cost him slight exertion and afforded general pleasure. The remaining parts were assigned to Mlle. Donadio, who was rather overweighted by the music of *Donna Elvira;* to Signor Fiorini, who did justice to *Leporello,* and to Signor Scolara, who has often been cast for *Masetto.* Mr. G. F. Hall was equal to the demands of the *Commendatore,* and the chorus and orchestra were well in hand. To-morrow, it should be remembered, the last recital of the season will occur. "Aïda" is to be the opera.

NEW-YEAR'S AT THE HIPPODROME.

Mr. Barnum's preparations for New-Year's are of a character consistent with his high reputation as proprietor of "the largest show on earth." "Blue Beard," the Christmas pantomime which opened up such a world of Arabian Nights' entertainment to the little folks, will be repeated in the afternoon and evening of Friday, and the glittering "Fete at Pekin" will again uncoil its splendors as in the ante-Christmas days, when it was a novelty. The menagerie and the animals will be found in their accustomed places, and the entire performance will be as brilliant and extensive as the capacity of the Hippodrome and the numbers of its company will permit. During January the mammoth establishment will be treated to a little much-needed rest, after which preparations for a grand Summer tour through the New-England States will be begun. Those who desire to witness the glories of the holiday programme, therefore, will do well to go at an early day.

SUITS AGAINST THE MECHANICS' BANK, OF AUGUSTA, GA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 30.—The Supreme Court of Georgia, in the cases brought by certain bill-holders against the Mechanics' Bank of Augusta, and its stockholders, decides that the bill-holders are entitled to recover. The decision is placed upon the grounds—First, that the charter of the bank when accepted became a contract between the stockholders and the State; second, that the defendants fail to allege in their pleas that the contract was in aid of the rebellion; third, that the seventeenth section of the fifth article, paragraph 2, of the Constitution of Georgia of 1868 is void as to contracts made prior to its date, because it impairs the obligation of contracts, and sets up a defense which did not exist when this contract was made.

THE LATE ALVAH CROCKER.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 30.—The late Hon. Alvah Crocker made a will a long time ago, which he recently destroyed, intending to make another, changing its provisions. He expressed his intention of so doing on Thursday last, but died on Saturday without executing the important document. His estate is estimated at $1,000,000. The funeral took place from the Episcopal Church, at Fitchburg, at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day. There was a large attendance.

THE PREMIER OF MANITOBA RE-ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 30.—At the Provincial elections in Manitoba to-day, Hon. R. A. Davis, Premier of the Manitoba Cabinet, was re-elected to the Provincial Parliament for Winnipeg, by fifteen majority over Capt. Scott. A contest will ensue on the ground of corrupt practices. There was no disturbance.

SMALL-POX AMONG THE INDIANS.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 30.—Small-pox of the most malignant type is raging among the Indians at Pickonock, on the Gatineau River. On the 27th the bodies of nine children were lying unburied. The Indians are in a pitiful state of destitution, the male portion being either dead or having left the place.

A "COLD SNAP" MOVING EASTWARD.

The Signal Service Bureau announces the approach of a "cold wave from the North-west. On Sunday the weather was mild at Pembina and Fort Garry and throughout the North-west. On Monday morning the thermometer had fallen to thirty degrees below zero at Fort Garry, twenty-five degrees below at Pembina, and thirteen degrees below at Breckenridge, but the cold had not sensibly reached St. Paul or Duluth and the zero isotherm, the line or parallel indicating a temperature at or below zero was still to the north-west of St. Paul. On Tuesday, however, it reached the Mississippi. There was no report from Fort Garry, but at Pembina the mercury had fallen 7° in twenty-four hours, and stood at 32° below zero. At Breckenridge it was 21° below zero; at Duluth, 20° below; at St. Paul, 14° below; at La Crosse, 8° below; at Milwaukee, 10° below, and at Chicago, 6° above, having fallen at the latter place, within twenty-four hours, 29°. The zero isotherm on Tuesday morning had passed east and south of Milwaukee, having advanced about 400 miles in a south-easterly direction in twenty-four hours.

KALAKAUA'S BIRTHDAY.

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED IN HONOLULU.

SKETCH OF THE KING AND HIS FAMILY—THANKSGIVING DAY—THE CEREMONIES AT THE CHURCHES—THE KING MAKES A FAREWELL ADDRESS—THE DINNER—INTERESTING NATIVE CUSTOMS—DEPARTURE OF THE KING FOR THE UNITED STATES.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

HONOLULU, November, 1874.

Time was, and not very long ago, when the Sandwich Islands were considered the "ends of the earth." Fifty years have made great changes; and you will perceive that Hawaii-nei is not far behind in modern civilization, when I tell you it has just had a thanksgiving day of its own.

Monday, Nov. 16, being the anniversary of the birth of his Majesty Kalakaua, was the day selected, and services were announced in all the churches. The occasion had special interest from the fact that the King was to set out next day on his long-talked-of visit to the United States. His native subjects look with great disfavor upon this journey; partly because both Kamehameha II. and his Queen, Kamamalu, died in England while visiting that country, but mainly from a natural desire to keep their Chief always with them. A more enlightened party fear political combinations during the absence of the King, which his brother Lilelohoku, Prince Regent and heir-apparent, may not be able to manage. Extreme reverence for the person of their sovereign is the modified outgrowth of the superstitious awe with which the Chiefs were formerly regarded and approached. But the race has not yet progressed far enough to respect the right without its visible representative. It is not probable that any serious disturbance can take place, as the foreigners, though a minority in point of numbers, hold the "balance of power," both through superior intelligence and material interest.

The election of King Kalakaua last February was by no means strongly contested, Queen Emma receiving only six of the thirty-nine votes; still the riots on that occasion, which were quelled only by the assistance of marines from the men-of-war fortunately lying in the harbor, have made people somewhat uneasy, not that Queen Emma's influence is greatly feared. Her party (mainly English) is far too small to undertake or accomplish a revolution; still she is here, Rex is absent, and a few malcontents may do much harm.

THE CEREMONIES.

But Thanksgiving and not politics is our subject. Monday, a most beautiful day, was ushered in by a royal salute of thirteen guns from the battery on Punch Bowl, an extinct crater rising just behind the town. At 10:30 o'clock the public exercises opened with high mass in the Roman Catholic cathedral, in presence of the King and diplomatic corps. Promptly at the hour appointed the royal party arrived, were received by the French Ambassador, and, amid a flourish of trumpets, the procession, resplendent in uniforms and gold lace, marched up the aisle, at the same time that the Bishop, priests, and attendants issued from the sacristy. The King and Prince alone were in citizen's dress. A short address in English by Rev. Father O'Connor congratulated his Majesty, and welcomed him to the house of God. A few words of admonition and conditional threatening, skillfully introduced, exhibited the assumed superiority of the priesthood over all temporal Princes, and reminded one of the plain speaking of the prophets to the ancient Kings.

APPEARANCE OF THE CROWD IN THE CHURCH.

As the ceremony of the mass is the same the world over, there is no need of describing it. The most interesting feature of the service was the crowd of natives kneeling upon the matted floor, and the pretty nuns, in their white dresses and veils of creamy white barége—a costume much more appropriate to the "brides of Heaven" than the gloomy black or sombre grey elsewhere adopted. The dress of the native women consists in a simple yoked gown, with skirt so full that on horseback—astride, as their custom is—they have a skirt on each side of the horse. These garments, called *holuku*, are generally of the brightest colors, quite becoming to the dark complexion. Almost the only ornaments worn by this people are graceful wreaths of flowers, called *les*, (pronounced lays.) These they all—men, women and children—twine round their heads and necks, or hang diagonally over their shoulders. It is a custom much more refined than is usually found among savages, and has become quite popular with the *haoles*, (white foreigners,) especially with the *wahine haoles*, (foreign ladies.) Among the young people of the Hawaiians are many fine faces and majestic forms; but, as is the case in all hot climates, the quick ripened fruit decays fast, and the old Hawaiian is as ugly as the youth is handsome. The contrast was most striking in this kneeling congregation; the smooth-skinned, bright-eyed maiden, with *le* of jasmine buds, by the side of a wrinkled hag; the lithe young savages among the middle-aged men. The race breaks down early, and of late mortality has been so greatly in excess of births that a premium in shape of a remitted tax is to be offered for all children born of pure native parents. At least this is a measure recently proposed by King Kalakaua, which, as well as his trip to the United States, shows the deep interest he feels in the welfare of his people.

FAREWELL ADDRESS AT THE NATIVE CHURCH.

From the Cathedral the King and Prince proceeded to the Native Church, where his Majesty was to make a farewell address to his subjects. A temporary platform had been erected in front of the pulpit and beautifully decorated with flowers and drapings of the Hawaiian flag. In advance of the King came the six chiefs next in rank to his Majesty, each carrying a large tufted plume (called *kahili*) seen only on state occasions, and wearing a small cape made of brilliant colored feathers, red and yellow, taken from a bird now extinct. These capes are extremely rare and correspondingly valuable. It was the ambition of every chief to possess one, and as the feathers are very small, and there were only two on each bird which could be used, it was a matter of no small labor and patience to complete one. King Kalakaua, as many of your readers will have opportunity to judge for themselves, is a good-looking man, thirty-eight years of age, rather fleshy, as is the fashion here, and altogether a fine specimen of his race. Queen Kapiolani is really pretty, and extremely prepossessing in manner. It is a singular custom here that rank is inherited from the mother, and as the Queen is of descent inferior to the King, this law, without special legislation, would render their children—if they had any—ineligible to the throne. This is so contrary to other national ideas on the subject that it is worth noting. For instance, there is here, in Honolulu, a son of Kamehameha III., by one of his wives; but as she was not as high a chiefess as somebody else, her son could not succeed his father. It is to this fact, combined with the rank of their mothers, that both the late King Lunalilo and his present Majesty owe their elections. Entering the church, the King and Queen were followed by the Prince Lilelohoku escorting the Governess Ruth, half sister of the two last Kamehamehas, and formerly ruler of Oahu. In this country it would doubtless be decidedly improper to attempt to describe this royal personage. At the distance of 5,000 miles it may not be so indiscreet. As I stated before, it is the fashion here to be fleshy, and, such being the case, her Royal Highness is superlatively *à la mode*. Her nose and eyes are quite obliterated by the flesh of her cheeks, while the proportions of her figure are simply elephantine. This excess of beauty was displayed to advantage by a *holuku* of rose-colored silk, with lace shawl draped from the shoulders. Verily, if there ever was a place where the corset-maker was "abroad" it is here. The Prince is a slender, graceful young fellow, and the contrast between the two was most amusing. Next followed the King's sisters, Mrs. Gov. Dominis and Mrs. Cleghorn, both of whom have married foreigners. There is a very fine band in Honolulu, and of course they did their best upon this occasion, greeting the procession upon its arrival with the inspiring strains of "America," or, as it might be more appropriately called in this connection, "God Save the King." The singing by the native choir was remarkably fine, particularly in an anthem for the day composed by Mrs. Dominis. It was a strange sight to see this large church crowded with a decent and reverent congregation, and think that it is all the work of fifty short years, and that there is still living here one of the first missionaries who came to the island. In no quarter of the world can a half-century show such marvelous change. The opening address by the pastor, as also those by the King, Prince, and Gov. Kapena, being in the Hawaiian language, were unintelligible to our foreign party, but, judging from the animation and applause of the people, they must have been both eloquent and appropriate.

THE AFTERNOON FESTIVITIES.

The afternoon was spent by the King with his ministers, and the evening devoted to *hula-hula*—a national dance—to the music of drums and rattles of small stones shaken in a calabash. The *hula-hula* is fast dying out, but was formerly in great repute, and hundreds of both sexes devoted themselves to the profession. It is now much modified, though still sufficiently wanting in modesty to deter foreigners from witnessing it. The howling which accompanied the dance was plainly audible at some distance from the palace. It was expected that a grand "wail" would take place next morning at the King's departure, but nothing was heard of it.

A NATIVE "THANKSGIVING" DINNER.

A prominent and, indeed, essential feature of American Thanksgivings is the dinner. I will not speak of ours, and cannot of the King's, except from inference. It is an old established custom here for every subject to go at least once a year to the residence of his chief with a gift. It usually consists of fruit, vegetables, pigs, or poultry. For the past week long processions called *hokupu* had poured into the palace grounds with these offerings to the King. It is a picturesque, and even touching, sight to see the simple-hearted people, with their voluntary gifts—often nothing more than a bunch of bananas or a few roots, of taro, (but the best they have)—thus render homage to their chief. Sometimes a refractory pig, unconscious of the honor about to be conferred upon him, breaks from the ranks, and has to be carried; or an irrepressible rooster begins to crow, giving a ridiculous touch to the picture. If it could be supposed that one-hundredth part of the pyramid piled before the palace was cooked for dinner, the tables would, indeed, have groaned. Whole boat-loads were sent to the sailors of the Benecia, and there was still enough left for all Honolulu to give thanks over.

THE KING'S DEPARTURE.

Like all other days, Thanksgiving Day came to an end; the King slept (?) his last night on shore, and the next morning the town en masse went to the harbor to witness his departure. He is accompanied by Hon. Henry W. Pierce, American Minister resident at the Hawaiian Court; Govs. Dominis and Kapena, respectively of Oahu and Maui. A few minutes before 11 the royal carriages drove upon the wharf, the men-of-war manned their yards, the King and suite stepped into the launch, and amid deafening salutes from the ships and battery, they shot over the water to the Benecia. A few minutes more the boats were hoisted, the homeward-bound pennant broken at the mast-head, and the huge ship steamed away with its royal freight, to say nothing of its gallant Captain and accomplished officers.

The visit of the Hawaiian King to the United States will give our people a deeper and more personal interest than they have ever had before in this country and all that pertains to it. This is quite right, for it is certain that the civilization here is entirely the work of American missionaries, and if the Reciprocity Treaty—the principal object of the royal journey—be consummated, it will make these islands to all intents and purposes a colony of the United States.

SPEECHES OF THE KING AND THE PASTOR OF THE CHURCH—THE KINGS OF HAWAII.

The Honolulu *Gazette* brings us the subjoined translations of the speeches delivered by Rev. M. Kuaea, the Pastor of the church, and King Kalakaua, at the conclusion of the religious services in Kawaiahao Church, that city, upon the occasion of the celebration of the King's birthday, Nov. 16. Rev. M. Kuaea said:

My friends, we have heard the command of God to praise Him. Our King has called upon us, on this his birthday, to unite with him in praising and giving thanks to the King of Kings. We, as a nation, have great reason to praise Him for all He has done for us. I do not intend to tell all these reasons; the time is short and we have much to do to-day; but I wish to call your attention to this idea—that this nation has much to thank God for, and especially for the kings He has given us as a nation. Let us look at their history. First is that of Kamehameha the Great. Before his time the islands were divided up under different chiefs, but he united them all under one Government. God gave him this power, although he knew not the true God. It was so peaceable in his reign that the old and the young, men, women, and children, could lie down by the side of the way, and no one molested them. On his death-bed Kamehameha I. said, my Kingdom will not end, and his words have proved true, his Kingdom has not ended. Let us pass on to Kamehameha II. During his reign the (*kapus*) prohibitions were abolished, for in olden times the men and women were not allowed to eat together; they could not eat together, they could not eat food cooked in the same oven, and the system of *kapus* was very oppressive to the people, but God put it into the heart of Kamehameha II. to abolish these burdens. Kamehameha III. adopted the rule of righteousness as the rule of his Kingdom. In his reign right prevailed, and he said, the good man is my man; my kingdom is a kingdom of light and intelligence. In his reign good men were encouraged, and evil men were ashamed and hid themselves. This good King also gave many rights to the common people. Instead of keeping all power in himself, he gave us a Constitution and many privileges. He made us all landholders, which enabled us to be owners of the land which so many are now recklessly throwing away. Next comes Kamehameha IV. Look at the beautiful hospital he built for the benefit of the people, and called it after his Queen, doing what he could to save the nation. Kamehameha V. changed the Constitution to suit himself, and by this change he extinguished the line of the Kamehamehas. This was his work, and the result of this change was the end of that dynasty. But this King was not an indolent man. Look at the buildings he erected, the Post Office, the hotel, the new Government building; he left his impress on the country by public improvements. Lunalilo comes next, but I shall not dwell long on his reign. We call him a second Kaukeaouli. He only of all the Kings remembered the poor in his will. He left $25,000 to help them after his death. Finally we come to King Kalakaua I., whose motto is "Hoonlu Lahui." The great question that weighs upon his mind is the saving of this nation. To accomplish this is the aim of his existence, and if he accomplishes his desires the independence and life of this nation will be maintained. But life and death are in your own hands; this whole nation are digging their own graves. Do not think your King can save you. He can only tell you what you should do—can only be a guide for you. You must save yourselves. This question is a hard one to answer; do not puzzle yourselves to solve it, for you cannot do it. Oh, for some prophet to solve this mystery! I will be the prophet to give this answer. It is this: Let every parent gather his children together, place around them his arms, and vow that he will not let them, both daughters and sons, wander away into the paths of evil. In this way alone will this nation be saved. He who stands at the helm of the ship of state wishes to direct her prow toward the port of salvation. The great desire of our King is to seek aid for the agricultural interests of the country—the cane fields, and the rice fields are the soul of this country. Take them away and the country will be like a corpse. Now what shall we do to show our love to our King, who is doing so much for us and our country. We must give ourselves up soul and body a sacrifice to God. We must ask God to protect our King on his journey. Let us pray God to control the winds and still the waves that he may be returned to us in safety. We must pray that the heart of the King may trust in God and in Him alone; that he may not trust in himself, nor in any man, but in the Kings of Kings.

After singing by the choir, his Majesty the King stepped forward and said:

GREETINGS TO YOU ALL: I have set apart this my birthday as a day to assemble and give thanks to God for His great goodness to us as a nation. I expect soon to leave this our native country and go to a foreign land; so I have come to speak words of love and bid farewell to you all. I am going to seek great benefits for our country. It has been the custom of rulers of other countries to go to foreign lands to obtain assistance, and this is what I desire to do. I am going to visit our great and good friend, the United States. Wise and prudent statesmen think that a treaty can be made with the United States which will benefit both countries. I am going to endeavor to obtain this treaty, which, should I succeed in doing, I think will revive the country. This great and good friend has very kindly offered a ship of war to carry me on my journey. I will leave the Government in the hands of my beloved brother, and I trust you will treat him, the Queen, and my sisters, with the same kindness that you have always shown me. I regret to leave our native land, the land of our forefathers; but it is your good, my people, which I seek, and I know that your prayers will go with me. Aloha to all.

KING KALAKAUA'S MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY.

FRIENDLY CALLS ON PRIVATE CITIZENS—A TALK WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS—A MASONIC RECEPTION.

Yesterday was the last day of King Kalakaua's visit to this City, and it was also the quietest, as almost the whole of it was spent in privacy. Shortly before 9 o'clock in the morning, accompanied by Gov. Kapena and Chancellor Allen, he drove to the Haight House, corner of Fifth avenue and Fifteenth street, where he took breakfast with Prof. E. L. Youmans, of the *Popular Science Monthly*, and his wife, with whom his Majesty was acquainted some years ago. After breakfast the King drove to Stewart's up-town store to do some shopping, and at about 1:30 o'clock he returned to the Windsor for lunch. At about 2:30 o'clock, accompanied by Gov. Kapena and Lieut. Palmer, the King drove out to make one or two farewell calls. He first stopped at Mr. Kitchen's residence, No. 108 East Eightieth street, and afterward at Mr. A. T. Stewart's, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, and Mr. C. K. Loeser's, No. 34 East Thirty-sixth street. He then attended a children's party at the house of Mr. W. H. Lee, No. 512 Fifth avenue, where he spent a short time, and then, dismissing his carriage, walked up Fifth avenue to the Windsor. He only staid at the hotel a few moments, however, and then, at the invitation of Mr. C. J. Farley, he took a drive through the Central Park behind a pair of American trotters. Gov. Kapena also accompanied the party, driven by Mr. C. H. Terry. The King was very much pleased, and said he had never ridden so fast before in his life. He also expressed great pleasure at seeing the skaters on the pond. After his ride he returned to the hotel, where he held an informal reception, and saw, among others, the representatives of the morning papers. In conversation with one of them he said that the statements which have been made concerning the attempted placing of a million dollar seven per cent. loan, to be used, in part at least, for the relief of the sugar planters, were exaggerations. No Commissioners, he said had been appointed for that purpose when he left his islands, and he had received no notification of the appointment of any since. His Majesty also spent a part of the day in endeavoring to bring his correspondence up to date. The letters he receives are, of course, numerous, and many of them are ludicrous and trifling. One, for instance, which bears the superfluously regal address of: "To his Royal Majesty King Kalakaua, Rex," requests the presence of his company at a regular meeting of a literary society as yet unknown to fame. Another letter, evidently written in entire good faith, from a young man who had saved up $240 and some odd cents, and wished to take his Majesty's advice as to the probability of his succeeding in the cigar business at Honolulu. Requests for the King's autograph are also received by every mail, and they are always complied with. The King's invitations, too, are numerous. No answer has yet been made to that from the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie requesting him to be present at its masked ball on Jan. 21, but it is certain that it will be impossible for him to be there. He has declined invitations to be present at the second annual ball at Delmonico's in aid of the Children's Free Dispensary, and to visit the works of the Remington Manufacturing Company at Ilion, N. Y., and he has accepted an invitation to visit the Fairbank's scale factory at St. Johnsbury, Vt. During the day his Majesty received from Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, a gift of a beautiful and elegant Masonic apron and a Masonic jewel of the thirty-second degree, to which his Majesty belongs. He has also received from Rev. Dr. E. C. Wines, Secretary of the Prison Reform Association, a full set of its publications, and Dr. Wines requested that his Majesty should send a delegate to the next convention of the association, at Rome, in 1876.

In the evening the King, accompanied by Gov. Kapena, Lieut. Totten, and Alderman Gilon, visited the Masonic Temple, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. The King was also accompanied by several Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, but those of them who were not Masons were not, of course, admitted to the lodge-room, where the third degree was worked. The only public exercises were those of the King's reception in the Grand Master's room. As his Majesty entered Mr. Ellwood E. Thorne, Grand Master of the State of New-York, addressed to him a few words of welcome, assuring him that, though he was a King, he was received with still greater pleasure because he had been found worthy to belong to a fraternity which knows no limits save those of the civilized globe. He added a few words with reference to the building, and then introduced his Majesty to his staff officers, after which his Majesty and the Masons ascended to the lodge-room, where the proceedings were secret.

THE LATE GEN. MORGAN L. SMITH.

Yesterday morning George Alfred Townsend, Ex-Congressman Kavanagh, of Nevada, William B. Smith, a brother of the deceased, and several other prominent citizens, came to Jersey City to make arrangements for the funeral of Gen. Morgan L. Smith, who was found dead in his bed at Taylor's Hotel on Tuesday morning. Gen. Smith was well known throughout the country, and during the war he gained an enviable reputation for gallantry and military ability. He was born in Oswego, N. Y., nearly sixty years ago, and was one of a family of ten, almost all of whom served in the late war. At an early age the subject of this sketch enlisted in the regular army and served through the Mexican War, at the close of which he had attained the rank of Sergeant. At the beginning of the rebellion he organized the Eighth Missouri Regiment, of which he was appointed Colonel. With this regiment Col. Smith led the attack on Fort Donelson with distinguished gallantry. After the fall of Corinth he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and was placed in command of the brigade on picket duty at Memphis. He was wounded at Chickasaw Bluff, near Vicksburg, in an assault in the latter part of 1863, and was about that time promoted to a Major Generalship. After his recovery he was not considered strong enough for active service in the field, and he was accordingly placed in command at Vicksburg, where he quickly put an end to the negro outrages which were so prevalent there at that time. Almost the first act of his official career in that city was to cause the summary arrest of thirteen negroes who had outraged a white family. They were tried by court-martial, convicted, and promptly executed. After the close of the war Gen. Smith was appointed Consul to the Sandwich Islands, and while there entertained Gen. McCook and his wife, who were traveling for their health. It was at his residence that Mrs. McCook died. On his return from the Sandwich Islands Gen. Smith was tendered the Governorship of Colorado Territory, but declined the appointment because he disliked holding office. At the time of his death he was engaged in the business of collecting claims, and it was in connection with this that he was in Jersey City. Deceased resided in Washington, where he leaves a wife and two children. His body will be taken to the capital this morning.

A CARD FROM MR. R. H. MARR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the report of my speech at the Manhattan Club last night, published in your paper of this morning, I am made to say:

"We mean to invest the Federal Government with the responsibility of preventing a fair election in Louisiana, to defy Grant, and to place on his shoulders the additional burdens of our oppressed people."

What I said and what I meant is this:

"I do not mean to use the language of menace; I mean no threat to anybody; but it is the fixed determination of the people of Louisiana to endeavor to seat the members of the Legislature whom they have elected and chosen; and they will do it, unless they are prevented by the direct interposition of the Federal soldiers. We mean to throw upon the Federal Government the responsibility of dispersing the legally-elected Legislature of one of the States of this Union; and I would defy the President to take upon his shoulders that additional burden, and with it to go before the honest yeomanry of the country."

Will you have the kindness to make this correction? It is important that the people of Louisiana should not be misrepresented, and your reporter evidently did not hear me distinctly.

Very respectfully, R. H. MARR.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1874.

PERUVIAN AFFAIRS.

LAST HOURS OF THE REVOLUTION.

PROGRESS AND END OF THE MOVEMENT—RISINGS IN CALLAO AND ELSEWHERE—THE CHURCH AND THE INSURGENTS—PARDO'S PROSPECTS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CALLAO, Peru, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1874.

There has been some little skirmishing since my last report. On the 26th of November Gen. Buendia, who is second in command, ordered a large body of troops to reconnoitre the works of the enemy. He reports that the enemy were driven from their first line of intrenchments to one higher up the Alto de la Villa, with a loss of four killed and four wounded. The loss of his party he forgets to enumerate, but states that these skirmishes are of great use in hardening the troops, and in accustoming them to the usages of war, or as his graphic language says, "to the baptism of fire."

The reason for the present inactivity of the troops is ascribed to two causes. One being that a general attack on all quarters of the revolutionary camp is in course of formation, to do which the troops have to make a considerable circuit through the mountains; and the other saying that Pardo wishes to starve the party of Pierola into submission, and achieve a triumph without bloodshed.

President Pardo has formally entered upon the duties of Commander in Chief of the army in the field, and has been subceeded in the duties of President by Don Manuel Castas, the Senior Vice President, Congress giving the permission needed to do this.

The remainder of Peru remains comparatively quiet, the principal disturbances being caused by Monteneros, who have become bolder, and make attacks on considerable towns. A party of them made a demonstration against the Lima and Callao Railroad, tearing up the track and securing the watchmen, but fortunately they had made a miscalculation in the time, and their descent took place after the last train between Lima and Callao, which they wished to plunder, had passed; still their boldness in making a descent so close to the coast, and between the two largest cities of the country, causes some consternation. Doubtless the knowledge of the scarcity of troops here is possessed by them, and they take advantage of it. They are a cruel set, with much of the native ferocity of the Indian, of which race's blood they have a large share.

TROUBLE IN CALLAO.

DEC. 6—8 A. M.—By the steamer just arrived from the South, news comes that the Pierola party are getting very short of provisions, and are deserting in large numbers. The Government troops had nearly inclosed Torata, and a fight, a general engagement, was soon to take place.

An item which has considerably stirred up Callao was an attempt made last evening to take the Quartee and castle, where the political prisoners are confined. A party of twenty or twenty-five men made a rush into the building, hoping to be joined by the garrison, but were disappointed, and before they could escape nineteen were captured. This boldness and attack prove the dissatisfaction to be deeper here than was thought. Most all of the prisoners were ex-army officers, and therefore bitter enemies of Pardo.

DEC. 7.—Yesterday's mail carried the news of the attempt to inaugurate a revolution in Callao. Further developments show that the conspiracy was greater in power than was at first thought, and had the sanction of the religious party. The result to be secured was the release of the State prisoners, the seizure of the forts, and the holding of Callao for Pierola, thus enabling that chief to get nearer the capital.

The attacking party consisted principally of ex-officers of the army and navy, though the saintly presence of a priest gave an added moral force to the attempt. It was thought by them that the soldiers guarding the prisoners would join them, and it was an attempt to make sure of the soldiers by bribery that led to their detection. Had the soldiers been secured, there were sufficient arms in the castle to equip the prisoners and make the revolution a formidable affair, but, knowing of their movements, the Government laid a trap for them and managed to secure nearly the whole party.

THE CHURCH AND THE MOVEMENT.

The connection of the Church with the movement has been clearly established. Not only was there a priest among the attacking party, but another had a body of men employed to co-operate with them in the town, and had been giving all encouragement to the revolutionists, using money and blessings freely.

Pierola, partly because he was educated in a Jesuit college, and partly because he has espoused the quarrel of the Church, has the support of that faction, while President Pardo's liberalism, and his ignoring the right of the Church to meddle in State affairs, has made the Church his foe. It is an odd fact that neither of the priests engaged in this affair native Peruvians, one being an Italian, and the other a Bolivian.

One thing is sure, the popular demonstration for Pardo and peaceful government called out in Callao by this attempt to disturb the quiet and order of the place will discourage future revolutionary attempts here, for outside their own circle, and that ruled over by the priesthood, the movement had no sympathizers.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS ELSEWHERE.

DEC. 9.—Scarcely had the people of Callao settled down to a state of quiet, when news arrived that similar attempts had been made to seize the towns of Arica and Pisagua, both being unsuccessful.

It appears that a Col. Albarracin, a favorer of Pierola, made the attempts, but finding no sympathy, and there being no force to resist him effectually, made a forced loan of ten thousand dollars, with which he hastily decamped.

The remaining news from the south says that the Pierola men are very short of provisions, and that desertions from them are frequent, starvation casting its chilling power over their bought patriotism.

Montero's division, which was marching along the mountains to the rear of the revolutionists, had nearly reached its position, and a fight was imminent. Despite the almost impregnable position they hold, the dispirited condition of the Pierola party seems to foreshadow their defeat.

DEC. 10.—The Monteneros, who have been causing considerable trouble among the Cordilleras, have been surprised at Canta, a town south of the line of the Oroya Railroad, and most thoroughly dispersed. As these fellows were no better than banditti, their defeat is a matter of congratulation, and a few lessons in the lynch law manner of teaching would be a benefit to them, for they have no respect for life or property, being ignorant and brutal, and ever ready to seize on all pretexts that open sources of murder and plunder, calling themselves revolutionists, and making no distinction of friend or foe, if the victim has aught that can be converted into prey.

END OF THE REVOLUTION.

DEC. 11.—"The revolution is ended, the town of Torata captured, and Pierola is flying southward." This is the news that the Peruvian corvette Union has just brought from the south. The items are scanty, as the Union was hurried north as soon as the result of the battle was known.

All that is definitely known is, that on the 6th inst., Montero's division having reached its position in the rear of Pierola's camp, Rivarola moved forward to the attack, and firing was sharply kept up all through the day.

At nightfall the revolutionists ceased firing, and Rivarola's outposts soon discovered that they had evacuated Torata, which the Government troops immediately occupied, a large number pressing forward in pursuit of Pierola's men. These had been met by the division of Montero, and after considerable fighting a large body of them were captured.

Pierola and his staff left the scene of action long before the result of the fight was decided, and are now hotly pursued by Col. Laterre with the Government cavalry. There are no lists of killed and wounded, though rumor says that Gen. Segura and Col. Escobar, Pierola's leading commanders, are dead. The steamer from the south, which arrives to-morrow, will bring later dates, and I can then send a fuller notice of the fight.

The Union brought north a regiment of Government troops, and a steamer has already been sent south to bring the rest of the Lima Guards back.

LESSON OF THE OUTBREAK.

DEC. 14.—The steamer from the south came in yesterday, and brought news of Pierola's escape across the frontier into Bolivia. He is, therefore, safe, and the battle at Torata lacks so much of being a full victory. The other items concerning the battle are not interesting, only telling that while the fighting was going on it was warm and well done, and that the loss on both sides was very severe.

All people seem to look upon the revolution as closed, and all seem to think that this will be the last extensive attempt to overthrow the Government by the force of bayonets. That the Church and military parties put forth all their strength in this affair seems to be the conviction, and as it has failed it seems that Peru has passed out of her old anarchical phase, and reached that of orderly and peaceful government. This is one of the ideas that Pardo has ever advocated, and, therefore, this is a great victory for him. His theory is that the ballot, and not the bayonet, should decide who should rule, and that the people should be educated up to the standard necessary to enable them to judge well and wisely of such matters.

It is to be hoped that the revolutionary period of Peru has passed, and as he has been instrumental in bringing this about, it seems only right that Pardo should be again elected to the office he now holds. One thing is sure, if it is left to the popular voice his chance is best, for he is now the most popular man in Peru, as he most surely is the ablest statesman. As the revolution is a thing of the past, that is in people's minds, another topic has been brought forward, which is the action of Chili with regard to Pierola and the Talisman. This vessel has been regularly condemned, and now forms part of the national Peruvian naval force, but the trouble she has caused is not ended. The Peruvians feel very sore over the comfort and assistance afforded her in Chilian ports. There it was that she received the coal and provisions necessary to carry on her voyage, and there it was that Pierola embarked his arms and adherents. True, she was ostensibly bound to Vancouver, but her actual destination was well known to the Chilian authorities. These made no effort to stop her, and the Pardo party claim that their not doing so has caused the expenditure of all the treasure and blood the Government has been forced to use in quelling the disturbances caused by her appearance on the coast and the landing of Pierola. This is a just view of the matter, and it seems that Chili should pay an indemnity; but, as there is a little previous hot blood between the nations, each seeking to be thought the leading power on the coast, it seems as though a war-cloud was forming that would be the cause of more expenditure of blood and treasure than Pierola has. As this is a matter for the future to decide, it is hardly right to give anything more than the intimation that such thoughts are in men's minds, and have found utterance in words.

SENTIMENT OF THE COMMUNITY.

Although such a short time has elapsed since the fight at Zorata and the dispersion of Pierola's men, a more secure tone pervades business talk. For the prosperity of Peru, it is to be hoped revolutions are at an end, but the masses are not to be depended on. Money rules them, and the combination of the intelligence and wealth of the country in support of good and orderly government is the only thing that can insure it. Pardo and his party have been striving to bring this about, and have done much toward it, as the result of this struggle shows, for Pierola lavished money with an open hand. Let us hope that Pardo and order will ever be successful.

THE LATE GERRIT SMITH.

THE REMAINS REMOVED TO PETERBORO—THE FUNERAL AT THE FAMILY MANSION.

The residence of Gen. John Cochrane, No. 60 Clinton place, was visited yesterday by large numbers of persons who wished to pay a last tribute to the memory of the late Gerrit Smith. The body remained in the same position as it had occupied on the previous day, the supply of floral tributes being largely increased by the contributions of sympathizing friends and admirers—many of them personally unknown to the deceased. Among the callers were James Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co.; Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, Hon. Andrew Evans, Hon. Henry O'Reilly, D. D. Smith, of Nyack; Hon. Benjamin F. Manierre, and Mr. Torner, of Philadelphia. Fully one-fourth of those who called were colored people, whose grief on viewing the remains of their deceased benefactor was intense. Rev. W. T. Johnson, Principal of the Colored Orphan Asylum in Brooklyn, presented a magnificent bouquet of cut flowers on behalf of the children under his charge—a tribute which was gratefully accepted by the relatives of the deceased and placed near the head of the body. The Cuban delegation presented a superb floral cross as a token of the gratitude of their countrymen.

At 2:30 P. M. the body of Mr. Smith was removed from the ice-shell and dressed in a full-dress suit. It was then placed in the plain black walnut case, utterly devoid of ornament, which had been prepared for it, and visitors were again allowed to view the remains. After a successful plaster cast of the face had been taken by Robert Cushing, the sculptor, prayer was offered and a short address eulogistic of the life of the deceased delivered by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Rector of St. Ann's Church, and preparations were made for removing the remains to Peterboro. The body was placed in a plain hearse, with dark blinds. The relatives of the deceased followed in three coaches, and the unpretending funeral cortége proceeded to the Grand Central Depot. The party accompanying the remains consisted of Mrs. Barclay and Mrs. Kemeys, nieces of the deceased; Gen. Cochrane, James W. Cochrane, and Col. Chapman Biddle, of Philadelphia, nephews; Col. E. D. Miller, son-in-law, and Harry Barclay, grand-nephew. Francisco V. Aquilero, and Histano Cisneros, representing the Cubans, also accompanied the remains to Peterboro. Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, daughter of the deceased, accompanied by her son Dudley, had already proceeded to the family mansion at Peterboro to prepare for the funeral, and Mrs. Walter's, Gen. Cochrane's sister, remained in this City with Mr. Smith's widow, who has not yet recovered from the severe shock experienced by her husband's death.

On arriving at the depot the funeral party entered the sleeping car Canandaigua, which had been specially provided for their reception, and at 6 o'clock the train moved off. The Canastota Station will be reached at 6 o'clock to-day, and from thence the body will be conveyed to the old Smith homestead at Peterboro. After allowing Mr. Smith's neighbors an opportunity of viewing the remains, short services will be held, and the remains of Gerrit Smith will be consigned to the dust in the spot in the little village cemetery indicated by him as his final resting place.

BILLIARD MATCH.

MAURICE VIGNAUX AGAINST JOSEPH DION—VIGNAUX WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA AND THE DELANEY EMBLEM.

A match game of billiards at French caroms, 600 points up, for the championship of America, represented by the Delaney Challenge Emblem, and $1,000, was played at Tammany Hall last night by Mr. Joseph Dion, the holder of the Emblem, which he won at the National Billiard Tournament in November last, and Mr. Maurice Vignaux. The game was played on a five by ten Griffiths table, fitted with Delaney's patent wire cushions. Mr. Stone acted as umpire for Dion and Mr. Gayraud performed that duty for Vignaux. Capt Reeves acting as Referee. The game was begun at 8:10 by Dion, who won the lead. He chose the white ball, and led out, making nothing. Vignaux then started in and made 3, and was followed by Dion who scored 8. Both men continued to make very poor play until the seventh inning, when Dion made a run of 28, which he improved upon in the next inning by running 51, which placed him at 100 to his adversary's 21. At the close of the fourteenth inning the game stood at 115 for Dion to 41 for Vignaux. Dion then played and missed; and Vignaux, who up to this time had played so badly as to cause general remark, then walked up to the table and surprised the spectators by making a grand run of 192. In this run his wonderful capacity for nursing the balls was not so noticeable as was his consummate skill in getting them into position, which was frequently applauded. This placed him far in advance of his opponent, and he continued to improve his advantage, little by little, until the twenty-third inning, when he made another splendid run of 63, which put him 185 points ahead, the game then standing at 334 for Vignaux, and 149 for Dion. At the end of the forty-first inning Vignaux was 123 points ahead, and then Dion went in and by careful nursing of the balls, interspersed with brilliant shots made to secure position, succeeded in scoring 61, reducing his adversary's lead to 62 points only. This was bettered by Vignaux in the forty-fourth, who scored 116, which gave him 586 to 386. Dion, however, did not lose his courage, but played better then perhaps than he did at any other stage of the game, scoring 41, 64, 13, and 34 in the four last innings, while Vignaux was making the 14 points that he lacked to wind up the game, which he finally ended in the forty-eighth inning, at 11:55.

THE SCORE.

Maurice Vignaux.—3, 1, 9, 0, 0, 0, 3, 5, 0, 1, 5, 1, 9, 4, 192, 20, 0, 11, 5, 2, 0, 0, 63, 0, 8, 0, 10, 17, 1, 2, 30, 1, 0, 0, 14, 16, 0, 0, 13, 0, 0, 25, 5, 116, 1, 5, 6, 2. Total, 600. Average 12 24-49.

Joseph Dion.—0, 8, 2, 0, 0, 0, 28, 11, 51, 0, 6, 1, 6, 2, 0, 1, 4, 0, 2, 22, 3, 2, 0, 1, 1, 2, 0, 44, 0, 8, 0, 0, 5, 11, 12, 9, 7, 1, 27, 35, 5, 61, 7, 1, 41, 64, 13, 34. Total, 538. Average, 11 10-48.

BICKERINGS AMONG TAMMANY MEN.

A large portion of the Tammany Hall party are greatly dissatisfied with the result of the primary elections held on Tuesday night, and assert that the frauds practiced were apparent to the most casual observer. It is charged that the delegates elected to the General Committee for 1875 are mainly officeholders, and do not represent the Democratic voters. It is probable that the election in the Seventh Assembly District and several other districts will be contested. A new organization, opposed to the rule of the Democratic Party by officeholders, is in progress of formation. Messrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, John Fox, Ex-Justice Hogan, Charles E. Loew, Peter Woods, Feodore Mierson, Joseph Blumenthal, and John D. Coughlin, are said to be in sympathy with the new movement.

CITY SUITS AND SPECIAL COUNSEL.

REPLY OF CORPORATION COUNSEL SMITH TO MAYOR VANCE'S LETTER.

In reply to the letter which Mayor Vance addressed to Corporation Counsel Smith, and which was yesterday published, in regard to the employment by the City of special counsel, Mr. Smith has written the following letter:

LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.

Hon. Samuel B. H. Vance, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: Your letter bears with it the weight of high authority. It will at once be acted upon.

The practice you denounce is not of recent origin, nor has it been carried to the extent supposed. It will be wholly discontinued.

The cases wherein counsel have been retained by this department may be divided into two classes:

First—Those relating to the fraudulent conversion of public money, charged to have taken place in and before the year 1871.

Secondly—Other and more ordinary litigations.

The latter exceed by at least twenty times what this office has ever before known. In many of these the counsel employed were nominated to me by the Controller, under circumstances existing at the time, and excusing, if they did not justify, my action in then acceding to the demand. In some cases officers in the Department of Finance, as I subsequently discovered, established with such counsel relations of intercourse and confidence which practically ignored the existence of the Department of Law. To that, probably, must be attributed the independent course on the part of counsel upon which you animadvert. To this state of things I have to some extent put an end by independent action on my part, and by letters addressed to the Controller and to others. Such of these retainers as fall within the general criticisms of your letter will be discontinued.

In relation to the cases founded upon the frauds to which I have referred, my first official act upon entering this office was to terminate the retainers of the counsel engaged with my predecessor in the prosecution of what were known as the "City suits." This action was not founded upon any failure to appreciate the integrity and ability of those gentlemen. My design was to strike from the defendants all hope founded upon the appearance of divided councils among their prosecutors; and to give the vigor of unity to the "State suits," sustained as they were by public opinion too genuine to be properly disregarded. The exigencies of the time gave to the suits last mentioned the support of Charles O'Conor, Samuel J. Tilden, and the public press, through whose united exertions these stupendous frauds had been exposed. By the ultimate decision of the court of last resort, the whole matter, in all its magnitude, and with all its responsibility, was thrown upon this office. The retainers which Mr. O'Conor and his associates had accepted from me were continued. The practical withdrawal of that jurist has left me without a senior adviser, and with the continued retainer of junior counsel, of acknowledged ability and earnestness, but whose labors you, in effect, declare should be performed by myself. I will at once take and continue personal charge and control of these litigations. It is proper, as you suggest, that the City should have the advantage of the aid and counsel of the most eminent and experienced members of the Bar familiar with the facts and the law bearing upon these cases. The propriety at once suggests itself of again seeking the co-operation of Mr. George Ticknor Curtis and Mr. John K. Porter, whose power and disposition to advance the litigations are demonstrated on the records of this office in their opinions and briefs filed by my predecessor, and which I have had repeated occasion to examine. It seems to me that the pending cases might be suplemented with a plan of judicial attack which should reach the substance of what we are pursuing. This, however, must be the subject of consultation. A conflict between our own Bench and other branches of the Supreme Court, resulting in the remission of important questions to the Court of Appeals, caused postponements which the public regards with most natural impatience. While criminal prosecutions unsparingly reached those who remained to answer for their acts, civil remedies, for the reason above explained, met with mortifying delays. It is my duty and purpose to enforce restitution in these cases with all the power intrusted to the Law Department.

The several departments of the Municipal Government are no longer allowed by law to employ counsel of their own, and the numberless requisitions for opinions of the Counsel to the Corporation must have my personal attention. To this must be added executive and administrative duties without mercy in their exactions. Nevertheless, the personal devotion to cases of importance and the personal attendance in court suggested and required in your letter will be given to the full extent which the entire public business intrusted to my care will permit.

Very respectfully, E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Counsel to the Corporation.

DEMOCRATIC DISSATISFACTION.

The following circular, signed by several of the country Democratic Members of Assembly, has been sent to each one of the Democratic Assemblymen outside of the City of New-York, viz.:

DEAR SIR: The papers announce that the Democratic members of the New-York City delegation to the Assembly have recently held a caucus, at which a complete set of nominations were made for the offices of United States Senator, Speaker, and Clerk of the Assembly, and written pledges exacted and made to treat such nominations as authoritative and binding as if made by the entire Democracy of the State, as represented in the Assembly. Without expressing any judgment either favorable or adverse to the worthy gentlemen named for the several positions, it seems to us that this course of action on the part of the New-York City Democratic delegation renders it desirable that the country Democratic members—all outside of the City of New-York—should, prior to the time for holding the usual Legislative caucus, meet for consultation. Permit us to suggest the time and place for such meeting as follows, viz.: Delavan House, Albany, Jan. 2, at 8 o'clock P. M.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 30.—The statistics of the workings of the Prohibitory law in Maine during the past year are interesting. Fifty thousand dollars in fines were imposed and collected for the violation of the Prohibitory law during the year. There have been 276 convictions in the Supreme Court of rumsellers, and forty-one commitments to jail, a larger number than in any similar period previously. This is partially due to the Sheriff's Enforcement act, set in operation two years ago. Crime has decreased, the number of convicts being twenty-five per cent. less than ten years since. The number of sentences to State Prison and jails, exclusive of commitments for liquor selling, for the past year or two is nearly thirty per cent. smaller than in 1866.

TWO HORSE-THIEVES KILLED BY A DETECTIVE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30.—Two notorious horse-thieves, named Tom Cox and George Alexander, who murdered a gentleman named White, at Springfield, last October, were killed yesterday near Ocmulgee, Indian Territory, by Detective York, of Springfield. Another notorious outlaw named Kinch West was mortally wounded.

THE EXECUTION OF JOHN MURPHY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—John Murphy, who was executed at Carson, Nevada, yesterday, for the murder of J. R. McCallum, was a native of Scotland, and at one time traveled with John C. Heenan, giving sparring exhibitions. On the scaffold he made some remarks professing his belief in spiritualism, and at the same time uttering horrible blasphemy.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

A Favorable Notoriety.—The good reputation of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety.

Her teeth were white
As stars at night;
Her breath was sweet
As fields of wheat;
Fragrance and sweetness were her wont,
Because she used the SOZODONT.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For a first-class Dress or Business Hat, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

A Gentleman's Dress is not complete for NEW YEAR'S DAY without a pair of our $4 Shoes. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av.

Cancer Cured Without the Knife by Dr. STEPHENSON, No. 23 University place. Send for a CIRCULAR. Office consultations free.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. No branch offices.

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway, elegant visiting cards for New Year's. Boxes note paper for presents.

Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism and Piles are safely and quickly cured by the use of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. 49

Have Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry Always at hand. It cures coughs and colds instanter.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. Printers. No branch offices.

Lundborg's California Water. For the toilet and bath. Fragrant and refreshing. An elegant substitute for bay rum. Purifies the air of the house. Try it.

BIRTH.

TAYLOR.—On the 29th inst., at No. 145 Gramercy Park, the wife of James Taylor, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

FITCH—REDFIELD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. W. Neilson McVickar, ALBERT A. FITCH, of Hartford, and HENRIETTA LENOX REDFIELD, daughter of the late Prof. P. M. W. Redfield, of this City. No cards.

MARSHALL—BARTON.—At Stratford, Conn., Dec. 29, by Rev. Frank Fitch, assisted by Rev. Edward B. Emerson and Rev. Vernon B. Carroll, NETTIE L. BARTON, of Stratford, to Rev. HENRY G. MARSHALL, of Charlemont, Mass.

NASH—KIRBY.—On Dec. 29, at No. 48 West 56th st., by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., PHILIP D. NASH to MADELINE P., youngest daughter of Valentine Kirby, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BACON.—At Flushing, on the 25th of December, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D.

The remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery on the 29th of December.

BOUXHOERDEN.—At Nice, France, of pneumonia, Nov. 23, Count CONSTANTINE DE BOUXHOERDEN, of Reval, Russia, son-in-law of the late J. L. McKnight, of Bordentown, N. J.

BUNCE.—In Cannelton, Ind., Dec. 21, suddenly, JAMES B. BUNCE, in the 33d year of his age.

Interment at Hartford, Conn.

CARTER.—At Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, on Monday, Nov. 30, Lieut. A. BEACH CARTER, United States Navy, (United States steamer Benicia,) son of Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., in the 28th year of his age.

CHATFIELD.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 29, MARY GOULD, only child of Cyrus H. and Mary Gould Chatfield, aged 5 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock Thursday from the residence of her parents, Grand Hotel, Broadway and 31st st.

CORNELL.—At West Farms, Dec. 29, JOHN CORNELL in his 48th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CODINGTON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1874, SARAH CODINGTON, widow of the late George F. Codington, aged 76 years, 10 months, and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, on Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the 10:30 train from 30th st. at Yonkers.

CURTIS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 29, JULIA BRIDGHAM CURTIS, widow of George Curtis, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral services on Thursday morning, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 27 Washington place. Friends are requested to attend without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Providence, R. I., for interment.

DAY.—In Catskill, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, JEREMIAH DAY.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday next, at 2 P. M.

GOSMAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 29, WILLIAM GOSMAN, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Long Island City, on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 11 A. M.

HURLBUT.—On the 25th December, HARRISON B. HURLBUT, only child of Frederick H. and Gertrude B. Hurlbut, in the 4th year of his age.

Buried at Green-Wood.

JENNINGS.—At Boonton, N. J., Dec. 29, 1874, J. EVARTS JENNINGS, aged 42 years

Funeral services on Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock from the residence of his brother, Nathan T. Jennings, Jr.

KALBFLEISCH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, of diphtheria, FLORENCE ISABEL, daughter of Edward L. and Lucy F. Kalbfleisch, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 3 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 46 South Portland av.

KINNEY.—In Chicago, ANNA A., wife of Rev. Henry C. Kinney, and daughter of the late John B. Hunter.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Holy Trinity Church, corner of 125th st. and 5th av., on Thursday at 11 o'clock.

LILLY.—In this City, at 10:20 P. M., Dec. 29, CHARLES SEVERIUS LILLY, in his 32d year.

LOVETT.—Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 30, ANNA, wife of Robert Lovett.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PACKER.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Dec. 29, HATTIE B., daughter of Daniel and Harriet B. Packer, in the 20th year of her age.

Funeral services at No. 10 Remsen st., Thursday, 3 P. M.

PLATT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 28, CHARLES L., son of Joseph and Hester E. Platt, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 224 Livingston st., on Thursday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock.

PLUMMER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, HENRY IRVING, son of Jerome S. and Anna C. Plummer, aged 17 years and 5 months.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 1,276 Pacific st., near Nostrand av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., on Saturday, Jan. 2. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, at the residence of G. R. Garretson, Flushing, Long Island, AMELIA, widow of Daniel T. Smith, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral services on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Episcopal Church. Friends are requested to attend without further invitation.

UNDERHILL.—On Monday morning, Dec. 28, MARGARET V., widow of James W. Underhill, and daughter of the late Joseph B. Varnum.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Church, 4th av., corner of 21st st., on Thursday, Dec. 31, at 10 A. M.

VAN BERGEN.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, Dec. 30, at the residence of Mr. Franklin Woodruff, No. 144 Joralemon st., of typhoid fever, CARRIE B., daughter of John P. and Margaret C. Van Bergen, in the 18th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

WINSLOW.—On Wednesday afternoon, at his late residence, No. 218 East 16th st., of typhoid pneumonia, Col. ALBERT H. WINSLOW.

His remains will be taken to Branford, Conn., for interment on Friday morning.

WOOSTER.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 29, 1874, CHARLES H. WOOSTER, aged 51 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 370 Gates av., Brooklyn, on Thursday at 1 o'clock P. M. Gates av. cars, Fulton Ferry.

YOUNG.—On Monday night, Dec. 28, of diphtheria, HENRY LATHROP, eldest son of James Hyde and Harriet B. Young, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 4 days.

Funeral services at No. 20 7th av., corner of 12th st., Thursday, Dec. 31, at 2:30. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

EPILEPSY OR FITS.

A sure cure for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. A copy sent free to all applicants by mail. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY at 10 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

MY WIFE, ELLEN MARIA, HAVING LEFT my bed and board without cause or provocation, this is to warn all persons against trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no bills of her contracting after this date. JOHN T. DUFFEY.

Dated Brooklyn, Dec. 29, 1874.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEITS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Sent free of postage. Specimen Index sent free.
DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

R. WORTHINGTON & CO.,

NO. 750 BROADWAY,

Have just received the celebrated

GREVILLE MEMOIRS.

A Journal of the Reigns of King George IV. and King William IV. By the late C. C. F. GREVILLE, Esq., Clerk of the Council to those Sovereigns. 3 vols., 8vo. 1,276 pages.

Also, a large collection of

FINE BOOKS,

suitable for

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

R. WORTHINGTON & CO.,
No. 750 Broadway.

ST. NICHOLAS.

THE BEST

NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.
87,962 Magnificent English Gift Books, AT OUR PRICE.
67,342 Beautiful American Holiday Books, AT YOUR PRICE.
145,672 Bibles, Prayer Books, &c., AT ANY PRICE.
45,672 Children's Books, 20c. each; worth 75c.
New Catalogue No. 41, free. Send stamp.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 3 Beekman st., cor. Park row.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	4,544	Rice, pkgs	26
Ashes, pkgs	24	Pea-nuts, bags	186
Bees-wax, pkgs	3	Resin, bbls	5,576
B. W. Flour, bags	26	S. Turpentine, bbls	627
Beans, bbls	233	Tar, bbls	140
Flour, bbls	9,758	Starch, pkgs	2,150
Wheat, bushels	10,654	Stearine, pkgs	58
Corn, bushels	56,493	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,600
Oats, bushels	7,700	Beef, pkgs	78
Malt, bushels	1,600	Pork, pkgs	896
Peas, bushels	300	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,310
Seed, bags	299	Lard, tcs	2,011
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Lard, kegs	70
B. E. Peas, bags	37	Butter, pkgs	3,526
Copper, bbls	48	Cheese, pkgs	1,630
Dried Fruit, pkgs	209	Skins, bales	25
Eggs, bbls	736	Sugar, bbls	166
Dressed Hogs, No	52	Syrup, kegs	300
Flax, bales	69	Tallow, pkgs	125
Hops, bales	127	Tea, pkgs	25
Hides, No	1,685	Tobacco, hhds	6
Hides, bdls	304	Tobacco, pkgs	76
Bones, tons	12	Wool, bales	758
Lead, pigs	290	Whisky, bbls	1,101
Leather, sides	21,750		

BRICKS—Have been in moderate request and held with increasing firmness.

CANDLES—Have been slow of sale since our last, including Adamantine at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ℔ lb.

COAL—The dealings in regular trade channels have been comparatively limited, with values essentially unaltered. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 50; Scotch Gas, $8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ℔ ton. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at the usual monthly auction sale, held to-day, disposed of 30,000 tons Scranton Coal at generally lower prices, the range having been from $4 87½@$6 05, as against $4 87½@$6 15 in November.

COCOA—Has been in very slack request, with Maracaibo, prime to choice, quoted at 26c.@28c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@10½c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7c., gold.

COFFEE—Held above the views of buyers, and offered sparingly, but inactive. Java, in invoices, quoted strong at 25c.@28½c.; Rio, ordinary to prime cargoes, 17¾c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20½c.; Mocha, 28c.@30c., gold.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quite moderately sought after, yet quoted steady.

CORDAGE—Has been in limited request on the basis of previous figures.

COTTON—Has been very moderately sought after for early delivery at weak and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,706 bales, (of which 1,173 bales were placed on last evening,) including 902 bales to shippers, 788 bales to spinners, and 16 bales to speculators....For forward delivery, the business has been fairly active, opening weak and lower, prices receding about ⅛c. ℔ lb., influenced in part by the unfavorable Liverpool reports and the free offerings of notices for January, but closing stronger under the light receipts at the shipping ports, and the more urgent inquiry, in good part from the short interest, the market winding up firmly at our quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 40,300 bales (of which 6,700 bales were on last evening, and 33,600 bales to-day,) with 3,600 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 14⅛c.; January, 14c.; February, 14 15-32c.@14½c.; March, 14 31-32c.; April, 15⅜c.; May, 15 21-32c.@15 11-16c.; June, 16c.; July, 16 5-16c.; August, 16½c. ℔ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 4,544 bales, of which 1,099 bales were by railway; and at all the shipping ports, 17,656 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Good Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Low Middling	13⅞	14	14¼	14¼
Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Good Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling Fair	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been in some demand on the basis of $2 35@$2 40 for full count.

FRUIT—Currants active and firmer; sales 3,000 bbls., chiefly at 6c., but closing at 6⅛c. ℔ lb. Other kinds in fair jobbing request at former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite moderate demand since our last, with prices ruling about steady. The export inquiry has been mostly for the better qualities of shipping extras, partly Minnesota and City Mill product. The sales since our last have been 13,200 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 75@$4 15; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 65. Extra State at $4 25@$4 50; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 85@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 20; very choice and fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5 25@$5 75, mostly at $5 65@$5 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 20; poor to very choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 25, mostly at $4 90@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5 10@$5 75, chiefly at $5 35@$5 50, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,250 bbls. Shipping stock at quoted rates....Southern Flour firm, but quiet; 700 bbls. sold....Rye Flour steady; 350 bbls. sold....Corn-meal more active, but rather easier in price; sales equal to 1,900 bbls., including 1,200 bbls. Brandywine at $4 75 ℔ bbl....Buckwheat Flour dull; quoted at $2 65@$3 10, the latter for very choice.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in brisk demand, partly on speculative account, at a shade firmer prices. The dealings have been mainly in No. 2 Milwaukee and Chicago stock, in store and afloat. Prime to choice No. 1 scarce, and above the views of buyers. Winter Wheat has been very quiet, but quoted nominally unchanged as to values. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 195,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 16½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 15 for prime, in store, and $1 16 for do., afloat; $1 11@$1 14 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 12 for prime, in store; $1 12@$1 15 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat; $1 19@$1 26 for ordinary to choice No. 1 Spring, odd lots; $1 08@$1 24 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 08@$1 11 for No. 3 Spring; $1 20@$1 28 for inferior to very choice Red Western; $1 28@$1 32 for fair to very choice Amber Western; $1 20@$1 38 for White Western....Corn has been very freely dealt in, in good part on speculative account, at a further advance of fully 1c. a bushel, closing buoyantly. The business has been largely in old Mixed Western, in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 188,000 bushels at 97c.@98c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, mainly at 97c. for prime, and 97½c. for choice, in store; 85c.@89c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western, mostly at 87½c.@88½c. for fair to prime, afloat; 88c.@89c. for new Yellow Western and Southern, and 87c. for poor New White Southern....Rye steady, but inactive; 1,500 bushels State sold at 95c. ℔ bushel....Barley dull within the previous range....Of Barley Malt, 5,500 bushels Canada West were reported sold at $1 55@$1 60, cash; market tame, but quoted steady....Oats have been actively sought after, on local trade account, particularly prime to choice samples, which have been quoted stronger in price on lighter offerings. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 84,000 bushels at 68c.@71½c. for inferior to prime Mixed Western, with strictly choice lots held higher; 70c.@72½c. for White Western, in store and afloat; 68c.@71½c. for Mixed State, car lots; 70c.@72½c. for ordinary to choice White do., mainly at 72½c. for the best samples, afloat....Feed continues in limited request at $23@$32 ℔ ton....Hay and Straw have been in very moderate demand yet quoted steady. Shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 55c.@60c. for fair to strictly prime; retailing qualities at 60c.@95c.; Clover, 50c.@60c. Rye Straw at 45c.@65c.; Oats at 45c.@55c. ℔ 100 lbs....Stock of Grain afloat, here, includes 543,050 bushels Wheat, 141,800 bushels Corn, 49,400 bushels Rye, 204,600 bushels Barley, 256,500 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Peas, and 41,600 bushels Malt, making an aggregate of 1,244,950 bushels, and, with the stock in store, (6,524,380 bushels as reported on Monday,) of 7,769,330 bushels.

Stock of Grain in New-York.

	1874. Dec. 26. In store. Bushels.	1874. Dec. 29. Afloat. Bushels.	1874. In st'e & af't. Dec. 29. Bushels.
Wheat	4,158,251	543,050	4,701,301
Corn	1,014,294	141,800	1,156,094
Oats	927,464	256,500	1,183,964
Barley	216,401	204,600	421,001
Rye	50,899	49,400	100,299
Peas	3,739	8,000	11,739
Malt	153,332	41,600	194,933
Total	6,524,380	1,244,950	7,769,330

HEMP—Dull, at old figures; 600 bales Jute Butts sold at 2¼c.@2 5-16c., currency, ℔ lb.

HIDES—A moderately active business has been reported since our last, with prices generally favoring buyers. Sales, 1,000 Montevideo, 1,000 Texas, and 800 City Slaughter, on private terms.

HOPS—There has been a very moderate inquiry noted, chiefly for the more desirable grades, within our range. We quote: New-Yorks, good to fancy, new, 42c.@50c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 35c.@40c.; Eastern, new, 35c.@45c.; Western, new, 35c.@45c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; Californians, 45c.@50c., ℔ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been held more firmly as a rule, but the dealings have been on a restricted scale.

LEATHER—There has been a firm market noted for the leading kinds, which, however, have been in comparatively moderate request.

MOLASSES—Of new crop New-Orleans, 340 bbls. sold at 62c.@65c. for very good to choice; market weak and otherwise dull.

NAILS—Have been sparingly dealt in on the basis of $3 40@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, quiet at unchanged prices; sales, 150 bbls. strained at $2 10; 130 bbls. No. 2 at $2 25@$2 30; 400 bbls No. 1 on private terms....Tar, in some demand, and rather firmer; 50 bbls. Wilmington sold at $2 50 ℔ bbl....Pitch, dull and nominal....Spirits Turpentine, quiet and weak in price; merchantable quoted at 35c.@35½c.; sales, 100 bbls. at 35c. ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in more demand, but held above the views of buyers, checking business....Crude, in bulk, sold to the extent of 500 bbls. at 5 11-16c.; closing at 5¾c.@5⅞c....Refined quoted up to 11⅞c.@12c. here, and 11⅝c.@11¾c. at Philadelphia, but inactive....Refined, in cases, 17c....City Naphtha, 10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted somewhat firmer, but has been without much activity. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 325 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 50@$20 62½; 150 bbls. old do. at $19 75, and small lots of Prime Mess and Extra Prime at previous prices. And for forward delivery, new Western Mess, January and February options, quoted at $20 12½@$20 25, and March at $20 25@$20 37½, without important dealings....Dressed Hogs wanted and quoted higher; City quoted at 9c.@9¼c., and Western at 8¾c. ℔ lb....Cut-meats quiet, and quoted somewhat weaker in price, with sales reported of 125 boxes clear Bellies at 11c.@11¼c.; small lots of Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10c.; fresh Hams at 10¼c.@10⅝c.; Pickled Hams at 10¾c.; Smoked Hams at 12c.@12½c.; Pickled Shoulders at 7½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c., with Dry-salted Shoulders, in boxes, offering at 7¾c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tierces, at 11⅛c....Bacon, held more firmly, but without notable activity; sales, 50 boxes City Long Clear at 10½c., with small lots at 10¾c., with Western Long Clear quoted at 10¼c., Long and Short Clear at 10⅝c.@10⅝c., Short Clear at 10⅞c.@11c., and Boston Backs at 11½c. And for forward delivery, 1,000 bxs. Short Clear, January delivery, at 10⅞c....Lard has been somewhat variable in price, on a fair business, closing about steady. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 650 tcs. Western Steam, at 13⅝c.@13¾c., closing at 13⅝c. for Prime; small lots of Kettle at 14¼c., 225 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13⅝c., and small lots of Refined within the range of 13⅞c.@14¼c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 250 tcs., December option, at 13⅝c., 1,000 tcs., January, at 13 11-16c., closing at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c.; 5,250 tcs. February at 13¾c.@13 13-16c.; 2,250 tcs. March at 13⅞c.@14c., closing at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c., and 500 tcs. six months at 13⅝c....Beef in rather more demand at unchanged prices. New barrel stock quoted at $11@$12 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess uninspected and inspected; sales, 170 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $26@$28 for Extra do., ℔ tierce....Beef Hams at $21 25@$23 for Western; sales, 60 bbls....There has been a restricted business reported in Butter within our previous range. We quote in firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 40@45c. for fair very choice to very fancy; 18c.@28c. for fair ordinary to fancy Western....Cheese has been in moderate demand, with State Factory quoted steady at 13c.@16c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15½c. ℔ lb....Eggs are in pretty fair request at unchanged prices. We quote the range from 28c.@33c. for ordinary to very choice; Limed stock quoted at 16c.@22c. ℔ dozen, the latter for very choice.

SEED—Clover has been comparatively dull, with prime to choice Western quoted at 10c.@10¼c., and State at 11¼c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Rough Flax has been in slack demand at $2 05@$2 40; Timothy at $2 75@$2 85 ℔ bushel; Calcutta Linseed at $2 35@$2 37½, gold, ℔ 56 lbs.

SKINS—Have been moderately sought after at essentially unaltered quotations.

SOAP—Business has been mostly in domestic makes at unchanged prices. We quote: Castile at 9c.@9⅝c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been held with firmness, with a fair inquiry noted for the leading kinds. Mace quoted at $1 15@$1 22½ for common to strictly prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 07½@$1 10; Cassia, 23c.@24c.; Cloves, 39c.@42c.; East India Pepper at 20¼c.@21c.; White Pepper at 26½c.@27c.; Pimento at 11½c.; Ginger, 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Raw quoted very firm at 8c.@8¼c. for fair to good refining, with a good demand noted. Sales, to-day, 223 hhds., 1,555 boxes, and 4,600 bags, including 223 hhds. and 983 boxes Centrifugal at 8⅞c.@9c.; 572 boxes Clayed at 8⅝c.; and 4,600 bags Pernambuco, on private terms, quoted at about 8¼c. And last evening, 300 hhds. Refining Cuba and 1,065 bags low grade Bahia at equal to market rates....Refined firm and in request; quotations as in our last.

STARCH—Has been in moderate request, in a jobbing way, with Western Corn at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato quoted at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been comparatively slow of sale, with Sicily quoted at from $105@$112 50, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $50@$60 ℔ ton.

TALLOW—Has been in fair demand at steady prices; sales equal to 115,000 lbs. good to prime at 8⅝c.@8⅞c.

TEAS—In fair request and firm in price; sales, 1,100 half chests Green, and 1,800 half chests Japan on private terms.

WHISKY—Declined to 99½c.; sales, 400 bbls., in lots.

WHALEBONE—Scarce and firm at $1 15, gold, for Arctic, ℔ lb., but inactive.

FREIGHTS—The offerings of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Oil-cake have been fair, and rates have favored shippers on berth and charter negotiations. Tonnage for Petroleum, Cotton, and Lumber was in rather better request at full figures....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 50 hhds. Tallow, at 32s. 6d. ℔ ton, and by steam, 850 bales Cotton, mainly at 9-32d. ℔ lb.; 1,500 bxs. Bacon (part through freight) at 50s.; 400 bags Cloverseed at 50s. ℔ ton, with Grain rates quoted nominally at 11½d.@12d. ℔ bushel. Also a ship, 1,050 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For the Clyde, direct, a British bark, 404 tons, with Deals, from St. John, reported at 70s....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; 500 Oats at 3½d. ℔ foot, and by steam 3,600 pks. Provisions at 55s.@60s. ℔ ton; also a British ship, 1,042 tons register, hence, with about 900 tons Oil-cake at 30s. ℔ ton, and 2,000 bbls. do. at 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For Glasgow, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ℔ bushel; and by steam, 350 bxs. Bacon, and 6,500 Staves on private terms; also a British ship, 857 tons, (to arrive soon,) announced as to be placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Bristol, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 10½d. ℔ bushel: and 1,000 bbls. Oil Cake at 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl. Also a British bark, 585 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 309 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 256 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 7s. 9d.; and an Italian bark, 526 tons, hence, with 3,000 quarters do., at 7s. 6d. ℔ quarter, with Grain rates from Philadelphia quoted at 7s. 6d.@7s. 9d. ℔ quarter....For Havre, a British bark, 888 tons, with Cotton, from Charleston, reported at 7⁄₈c. ℔ lb....For Bremen, by sail, 60 tons Measurement Goods at 32s. 6d. ℔ ton....For Rotterdam, by steam, 200 tcs. Lard at 45s. ℔ ton....For the Continent, a British steam-ship, 1,015 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of 55s. for Provisions ℔ ton, options said to include Stettin; and an American bark, 648 tons, with Cotton, from Charleston, at 15-32d. ℔ lb....For the Baltic, a Swedish bark, 403 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms, quoted at about 6s. ℔ bbl.; and an American bark, with about 1,500 bales Cotton, from Savannah, reported at 9-16d....For Genoa, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 1 1-16c. ℔ lb....For Japan, an American bark, 653 tons, with about 23,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 50c. ℔ case....For Cardenas and orders, a brig, with Shooks, from St. John, reported at 18c....For Porto Rico, an American schooner, 174 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $700....For Demerara and Barbadoes, an American schooner, 185 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of 52½c. ℔ bbl....For Matanzas and orders, a brig and schooner, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 18c....For the north side of Cuba and back north of Hatteras, two schooners, reported on the basis of $4 87½ for Sugar....For Jeremie, an American schooner, 135 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $8....For New-York, an American schooner, 309 tons, with Logwood, from Laguna, on private terms.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1874.

Trade in Live Stock was small, but firm, on this forenoon. Beeves sold at 11c.@13¼c. ℔ lb., weights 6¼ to 8½ cwt. Milch Cows sold at $50 ℔ head; Veals at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb.; Sheep at 5¼c.@7c. ℔ lb.; Lambs not quoted. Live Hogs were not offered for sale. City-dressed at 8⅞c.@9c. ℔ lb.; Western-dressed in moderate demand at 8⅝c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 107 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 50 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. G. Wilson sold for self 12 State Oxen, live weight 1,650 lbs. ℔ head, at $5 62½ ℔ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self 126 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 50 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 51 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong; 50 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℔ lb. and $1 off ℔ head; 44 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℔ lb. and $1 on ℔ head, weight 8½ cwt.; 47 good Illinois Steers at 13¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt., with $1 off ℔ head; held on sale 318 Illinois Steers. B. Knowlton sold for self 2 Milch Cows, Calves included, at $50 ℔ head; 8 Veals, weight 150 lbs. ℔ head, at 10c. ℔ lb. C. J. Fagan had due 4 cars of Beeves.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliot sold 150 Michigan Sheep, weight 12,130 lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 427 Michigan Sheep, weight 34,500 lbs., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 82 State Sheep, weight 6,480 lbs., at 5⅝c. ℔ lb.; 194 State Sheep, weight 15,720 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 168 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,940 lbs., at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 169 State Sheep, weight 16,600 lbs., at 7c. ℔ lb. S. McGraw sold 1 Veal, weight 245 lbs., and 2 Veals, weight 240 lbs., price not obtained.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 169 Sheep, weight 14,390 lbs., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 188 Sheep, weight 16,510 lbs., at 5⅞c. ℔ lb.; 223 Sheep, weight 18,580 lbs., at $6@$6 08¼ ℔ cwt.; 205 Sheep, weight 16,990 lbs., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Dec. 28, 1874—551 head of Horned Cattle, 2,863 Sheep, 34 Calves, 4,461 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at One Hundredth Street Yards—989 head of Horned Cattle, 8 Cows, 174 Veals, 51 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Market for yesterday and to-day—1,956 Sheep and Lambs, 4 Cows, 2 Veals.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—4,671 Hogs, 205 Sheep.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 816 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,859 head, or 227 cars, against 286 cars for the same time last week; the market was slow for want of stock to operate with at strong yesterday's prices; about 1,200 head were disposed of; sales, 600 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,040 to 1,238 lbs., at $5 25@$6 25; 150 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,110 to 1,275 lbs., at $5 40@$6 37½; 43 head Missouri Oxen, ranging from 1,231 to 1,267 lbs., at $4 25@$4 50; 400 head Texas Steers, ranging from 752 to 1,064 lbs., at $2 75@$5 25; 53 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 952 to 1,155 lbs., at $4 25@$5; 41 head Cherokee Steers, averaging 975 lbs., at $4 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,400 head, against 8,600 head for the same time last week; the receipts were light and the market slow at yesterday's advance; Western Sheep, $4 50@$6; but one load of Canada in the yards; the only sales reported were 1,400 head Western Sheep, ranging from 80 to 90 lbs., at $4 30@$6 15. Hogs—Receipts to-day only 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week so far 7,800 head, against 11,460 head for the same time last week; the market was dull, receipts light, and the yards bare of stock; sales of Yorkers at $7@$7 15; heavy Hogs, $7 15@$7 25.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500 head; market fairly active; prices firm; sales of Common to Extra at $4 50@$7; outside figures for lots averaging over 1,400 lbs. Shipments—2,000 head. Live Hogs—Receipts estimated at 14,000; market moderately active; prices steady, ranging from $6 to $7 25 for Poor to Extra; most sales packing grades at $6 75@$7. Shipments—4,000. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200; market fairly active; prices firm, at $4@$5 50 for common to choice. Shipments—1,200.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat higher and in fair demand; No. 1 Spring, 93½c.; No. 2 do., 90½c., cash; 90⅞c. January; 92c. February; No. 3 Spring, 83c.@84½c.; Rejected, 79c. Corn higher and in fair demand; old Corn effectually cornered; prices unsettled; sales at 81¾c.@83½c., closing at inside figure; new, 66c., cash; 66¼c. February; Rejected, 61¾c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye steady; No. 2 at 98c.@99½c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs in good demand at $7 50@$8 25. Whisky dull; nominal at 97c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard firm and in fair demand at $13 10, cash; $13 35@$13 37½, February. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 6½c.@6⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 10c., all partly cured, spot. On call of the board this afternoon Wheat was steady at 91c., January; 92¼c., February. Other articles unchanged. Pork—Large sales at $19 10, February. Lard—No sales. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 106,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—Flour declining with fair demand for Low to Medium grades; Winter Superfine, $4 10@$4 25; Winter Extra, $4 35@$4 50; Winter Double Extra, $4 50@$4 65. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 06@$1 06½; No. 2 Spring, 88c. on track. Corn steady; New, 64c.@66c. Oats dull; No. 2, 57c.@58½c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 3 Spring, $1 15@$1 20; No. 2 Spring, $1 25@$1 30. Rye dull at $1. Whisky quiet at 97c. Pork nominally $19 60. Dry-salted Meats held firmly; Shoulders, 6⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10c.; no sales; small packed lots of Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Bacon—only a limited jobbing demand. Lard firmer, 13c.@13⅛c.; some lots sold higher. Live Hogs firm; Packers, $6 50@$7; Extra, $7 25. Cattle—only a local demand; good to choice Native Steers, $4 50@$6 25; butchers' lots, $2 50@$3 25; common to prime Texan, $2@$3 75. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,200 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—Cotton quiet and steady; Low Middling, 13¾c. Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and steady; No. 2 Red Western, $1 20; No. 3 do., $1 15; Rejected, do., $1 11, other grades unchanged. Corn quiet but firm; White Southern, 78c.@83c.; Yellow do., 80c.@82c.; Mixed Western, 83c., in elevator, 75c.@78c., on track. Oats in good demand; Southern, 63c.@65c.; White Western, 64c.; Mixed do., 63c. Rye dull at 97c.@$1. Hay a shade firmer, under light receipts; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $19@$20. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess Pork, $20. Bulk Meats—shoulders, 6¾c.@7½c., fully cured held firmly at the latter figure; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.@10c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@12c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@14c. Lard firm at 13⅞c.@14½c. Western Butter unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee very strong and higher; fair to prime Rio, 18½c.@20¼c. Whisky nominally $1@$1 01.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—4,700 bbls. Flour, 21,600 bushels Wheat, 26,400 bushels Corn, 11,200 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye. Exports—11,900 bushels Wheat, 14,800 bushels Corn, 11,200 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Barley. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $4 75@$5 25; Bakers', $5 25@$5 50; Amber, $5@$5 50; White, $6@$6 50. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 14@$1 16; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 06@$1 07; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 01@$1 02; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16; White Winter, $1 24@$1 26. Corn dull; sales of New on the track at 78c.@79c.; Old No. 2, 85c. Oats quiet; Western held at 56c.@57c. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley steady; sales of 10,000 bushels Canada at $1 45@$1 48; Western held at $1 34@$1 38; Two-rowed State, $1 30@$1 35. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 40@$1 45. Dressed Hogs, 8½c.@9c. Provisions unchanged.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Wool—The market for Domestic Fleeces continues to sustain the same firm tone noticed in previous reports. There is no excitement, but numerous buyers are around, and, with the New Year, we can look for more active movements. Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces continue to range from 53c.@56c. for X, Medium, and XX, a good Medium being worth quite as much as a good XX; Michigan Fleeces, 50c.@52c.; Western Fleeces, including common and desirable lots, 45c.@52c.; California Fall Wool continues neglected, but desirable lots of Spring are in fair request. Combing and delaine Fleeces are scarce and firm, with sales at 55c.@62c. Pulled Wools remain without improvement. Low Supers are difficult to sell, at from 40c.@45c., and good Supers and X range from 48c.@53c., with an occasional lot of Choice that goes higher.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 30.—Flour dull and drooping at $4 90@$5 10. Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn dull at 70c. Oats firm at 60c.@62c. Rye quiet, but firm at $1 10. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and steady at $19, spot; $20, buyer March. Lard firm; Steam, 13⅛c.@13¼c., outside asked; Kettle, 14c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c., spot; 7⅜c., buyer March; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c.@10c. Bacon steady and unchanged, with few transactions. Green Meats held higher; few transactions. Whisky firm at 95c. Live Hogs active and firm; Common, $6 75@$7; Medium and Fair, $7 10@$7 75; Good Packing, $7 30@$7 40; Choice, $7 50@$7 60; bulk of sales at $7 25@$7 45; receipts, 5,000.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 94½c.; No. 2, 90¾c., cash or January; 91⅞c. February. Oats firm and moderately active; No. 2, 51½c. Corn excited; prices higher; No. 2 Mixed held at 68c. Rye nominally lower; No. 1, 96c. Barley weak and lower; No. 2 Spring, December, $1 28½; No. 3 Spring, in store, $1 10½. Provisions weak and entirely nominal. Mess Pork, $19, cash; $19 25 February; $19 50 March; Prime Mess and extra Prime entirely nominal. Sweet Pickled Hams quiet at 10½c.@11¼c. according to size and quality. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6½c., loose; boxed Middles, 9¾c.@10½c. Lard nominal; Prime, 13c.@13⅝c. Receipts—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 52,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,800 bbls; Wheat, 6,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Flour dull; holders more anxious to sell; Extra, $4 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $5@$5 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio, $5 75@$6 25; high grades, $7@$7 50. Wheat—Prime commands full prices; Red, $1 23; Amber, $1 23@$1 25. Rye held at $1. Corn dull; Yellow, 80c.@83c.; Mixed Western, 83c.@84c. Oats neglected; White, 65c.; Mixed, 63c. Pork dull at $20@$20 50. Lard dull at 13¾c.@14c. Whisky in limited demand at $1 01. Butter easy; New-York State and Bradford County, choice, 40c.@42c.; prime Western, 28c.@30c.; extra do., 33c.@34c.; choice Western, rolls, 30c.@32c. Cheese quiet. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 30c.@37c.; Western, 28c.@30c. Cloverseed scarce at 8c.@10c.; Flaxseed, $2 07@$2 10. Petroleum firmer; Refined, 11½c.@11⅝c.; Crude unchanged.

TOLEDO, Dec. 30.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 14½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 11½; Amber Michigan, cash and January, $1 10½; February, $1 13. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed, 70c.; January, 70½c.; Low Mixed, 68¾c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2 and Michigan, 57c.; White, 58½c. Clover-seed, $5 65. Dressed Hogs, $7 75@$8 25. Receipts—Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 800 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1, White Michigan, $1 36; Extra do., $1 40; No. Milwaukee Club, $1 22; sales of Red Winter on private terms. Corn unchanged, at 90c.@92c. for Low and High Mixed. Barley quiet; prime Canada offered at $1 48@$1 50. Corn-meal, $38 for Bolted; $37 for Unbolted, ℔ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28, ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 59c.; to New-York, 38c.; to Albany, 34c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 30.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 33½c. Resin quiet at $1 80 for strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 50 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip; $2 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 75.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th av.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1875.

The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. Interest not called for will be credited as principal.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1875—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-ninth Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open EVERY DAY for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner Canal st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.
A dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 18.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
43D SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, to Jan. 1, 1875, be paid depositors in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws; or, if not called for, it will draw interest from Jan. 1, the same as a deposit.

Interest commences Jan. 1 on deposits made now.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 374 6th av., corner 23d st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.
ELEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January, 1875.

Money deposited before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Interest commences on the 1st of each month.
Drafts on Ireland. B. F. BEEKMAN,
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, President.
Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 18, 1875.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 20 Union place, corner of East 15th st.—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1875, payable Jan. 18, 1875, at following rates per annum, viz.: Six per cent. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. on larger sums.
A. GRACIE KING, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, THIRD AVENUE, corner Twenty-third street. The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after JANUARY 20. on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20, will draw interest FROM JANUARY 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORNER 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing the first of each month. Assets, $3,113,818 64; surplus, $297,277 26. RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in LE MENUET DE LA COUR. GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATURAL FLOWERS.

We will have our usual fine supply of
FLOWERS FOR THE NEW YEAR.
BASKETS, BOUQUETS, AND ALL OTHER DESIGNS made up in the best manner, and a splendid assortment of Straw and other Baskets to select from.
WM. FITZPATRICK,
FLORIST, NO. 1,213 BROADWAY.

APPLES.—BALDWINS, SPITZENBERGS, GREENINGS, and other varieties of choice Niagara County apples on hand and for sale by
GEO. MILLER & CO., No. 82 Broad st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

REAL ESTATE SECURITY IN NEGOTIABLE FORM.

SIX PER CENT. THIRTY YEARS GOLD BONDS,

WITH COUPONS, REGISTERED OR UNREGISTERED, of the

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL and INTEREST PAYABLE in GOLD in NEW-YORK, or AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, at the option of the holder. Interest payable first day of January and July.

THESE BONDS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT PAR, IN CURRENCY AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 17 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

The PAYMENT of the bonds at maturity is SECURED by the pledge of bonds and mortgages owned by the company upon real estate which, at all times, are in the custody of Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT and LEVI P. MORTON, Trustees, with the ADDITIONAL SECURITY of the capital of the company of $1,000,000.

The company is restricted in purchasing bonds and mortgages by the following provision of its charter: "No mortgages shall be taken by the said Trust Company as security for bonds issued, or to be issued, except upon real estate located in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut; and all mortgages taken for the purposes aforesaid shall be taken upon unimproved real estate of greater estimated value by one hundred and fifty per cent. than the mortgaged amount, or upon improved real estate of greater estimated value by fifty per cent. than the amount of the mortgage."

DIRECTORS,

V. K. Stevenson, 17 Nassau. R. Schell, B'way, cor. 16th st.
Thos. A. Davies, 610 5th av. A. S. Rosenbaum, 121 M'n L.
A. Belmont, 19 Nassau st. C. F. Livermore, 223 5th av.
Jos. Seligman, 21 Broad st. C. C. Baldwin, 43 & 45 W'th
Jas. S. Thayer, 17 Nassau st. H. M. Taber, 90 Beaver st.
Jos. A. Jameson, 14 Broad st. A. S. Barnes, 111 William st.
Sieg. T. Meyer, 86 Leonard Isaac Wallach, 16 White st.
John H. Watson, 291 B'way G. W. Carleton, 192 5th av.
D. M. Koehler, 395 Pearl st. R. T. Wilson, 44 Broad st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Pres't. THOS. A. DAVIES, V. Pres't.
H. E. DAVIES, 120 B'way, Counsel. WM. L. ELY, Sec'y.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CHOICE CITY BONDS.
RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

Insurance Stocks, and other first-class securities paying 10 to 12 per cent. at a large reduction below par. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 23 years.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

A special meeting of the stock and bond holders will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875, at 1 o'clock, in Metropolitan Bank building, entrance No. 2 Pine st., to receive the reports of the committees appointed at previous meeting, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
B. E. SMITH
President C., C. and I. C. Railway Company.
JAMES MILLIKEN,
Chairman Bondholders' Committee.
CHARLES W. HASSLER,
Chairman Stockholders' Committee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its Sinking Fund its first mortgage Seven per Cent. bonds to the amount of ($29,320) Twenty-nine Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars in Cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office on or before the 9th day of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 51 WALL ST., CORNER WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement; persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will take place at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this bank for election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room on MONDAY, 11th of January next, between 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

Railroad securities our specialty twenty-three years.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

CITY RAILROAD and GAS
STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
CHARLES OTIS, No. 47 Exchange place.

Wanted, Broadway and Seventh Avenue Bonds, Dry Dock and East Broadway do.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 1 to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE HELD at the banking-house on Jan. 12, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

HASSLER'S FINANCIAL REPORT, ISSUED FRIDAYS, contains information for all owners of railroad securities; $2 a year. No. 7 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000 MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI

Are Offered for Sale

in coupon bonds of $1,000 and $500, bearing seven and three-tenths (7 3-10) per cent. interest, payable Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year at the American Exchange National Bank in New-York.

These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made for the construction BY THE CITY OF CINCINNATI of a line of railway from said city to Chattanooga, Tenn., the income of which is paid directly into the Treasury of Cincinnati.

THE FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE CITY IS PLEDGED FOR THE PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THIS LOAN, AND THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF CINCINNATI IS REQUIRED BY LAW, ANNUALLY, TO LEVY A TAX SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST AND PROVIDE A SINKING FUND FOR THE FINAL REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

$2,700,000 of this loan have been heretofore issued, and the bonds are now selling at 103 AND INTEREST.

EACH PROPOSAL will state the rate of premium that is bid, to which will be added accrued interest from Jan. 1 to date of payment.

FULL PAYMENT may be made and the bonds delivered on Jan. 20, or at the pleasure of the bidder, at any date not later than March 1. In case of deferred payments, a marginal deposit of five per cent. will be required.

ALLOTMENTS will be made at the earliest possible day after the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved to reject any proposals, and to allot a portion of any bid should the total bids exceed the amount now offered.

The total indebtedness of the City of Cincinnati was, on Oct. 17, 1874	$9,599,500
And its entire debt after the issue of the whole of the present loan will be about	16,000,000
The property owned by the city is valued at	20,000,000
The property assessed for taxation in 1873 was	180,926,390

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, No. 128 Broadway, Dec. 30, 1874.

This Bank will receive sealed proposals for One Million Dollars 7-30 Bonds of the City of Cincinnati, redeemable in 1902—principal and interest payable at this Bank—in accordance with the above advertisement.

Bids will be opened Jan. 9, prox., at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE S. COE,
President American Exchange National Bank.

STOCKS OF THE City of New-York.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.
Other choice Municipal investments.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE 7 PER CENT. BONDS; UTICA, CHENANGO AND SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY RAILROAD Six per Cent. Stock, guaranteed by DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN COMPANY, payable Semi-annually, on 1st May and November. For sale by WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., Bankers, No. 40 Wall st.

WANTED—TO BORROW MONEY ON A BOND AND mortgage of $20,000 as security; mortgage has less than one year to run; was given to secure part purchase money; country property, unimproved; worth double the amount; bondsman amply responsible, or will sell the mortgage; willing to pay the highest premium. Address or apply to B. F. POND, No. 34 Park row, Room No. 21.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, held Dec. 3, 1874, a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, from the earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened Jan. 3, 1875.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo. SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after the 2d of January, 1875. Transfer book closed until day of payment. WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, No. 52 WALL ST.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1875, on First Mortgage Bonds Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company will be paid in gold by National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st., on and after that date.
JACOB S. WETMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, on First Mortgage Gold Bonds, will be paid at National City Bank. W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to stockholders on and after the 2d of January next, until which time the transfer book will remain closed.
G. M. HARD, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a dividend from the earnings of the last six months of Three and a Half per Cent., free of taxes, payable Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4. THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.

The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due 1st of January, 1875, will be paid on and after the 2d of January, at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate Mortgage Bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1875, at the office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTors of this bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 2d proximo. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON, AND HENDERSON RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1871.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1875, on the bonds of the above company will be paid on and after that date in gold by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 40 Wall st.
T. W. PIERCE, President.
Dated GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 21, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 395 CANAL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS, maturing Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William st., New-York:

Chicago and Alton Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds, Joliet and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, Dubuque South-western Railroad Preferred First Mortgage Bonds, Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupons. **NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY** First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupons. **SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY** First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Coupons.

All due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after the 2d proximo.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1875.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS. —Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1875, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State;
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State;
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, AND NORTHERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid, on and after Jan. 2, by the Bank of Commerce, New-York.
JAMES F. HOW, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 7, 1875.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., REORGANIZED. SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE COUPON MATURING JAN. 1, 1875, upon the consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, (reorganized,) will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York.
J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10, 1875. DAVID MORGAN, Cashier.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE GENEVA, ITHACA, AND ATHENS RAILROAD COMPANY, ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1874.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Ithaca and Athens Railroad Company will be paid Jan. 1, at the Metropolitan National Bank. GEORGE McCHAIN, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. from the net earnings, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 4, 1875. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1875.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Jan. 2, 1875. WM. T. LANE, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1874.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 201 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
P. NOTMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1875.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. is this day declared, payable 2d January prox. JAMES TERRANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO., No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1875. Transfer book will be closed to-day and reopened on Jan. 3, 1875.
SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. has this day been declared, free from tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Jan. 5, 1875. ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after the 2d January ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE OF tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

A Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, DUE Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK.

The usual Quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent. will be paid on and after Jan. 2 proximo.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, of the Registered and Funding Bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid on and after that date by the Fourth National Bank of New-York.
JOHN C. BURCH, Comptroller.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this bank have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875. By order of the Board. B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

OFFICE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Dec. 28, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. is declared payable Jan. 2, 1875, at the New-York office of this company, No. 184 Broadway.
WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared payable Jan. 2, 1875, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a dividend of SIX per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer-book will be closed until Jan 3. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 25, 1874.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1875, ON THE bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

COUPONS OF CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid in Gold, on and after Jan. 2, at the agency of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

WEST-SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1875. Transfer-books closed to the latter date. JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of (4) Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY OF WEST Virginia.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1875, of the Bonds of the Cannelton Coal Company, will be paid on and after that date by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. J. TATNALL LEA, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.

DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1, 1874.

COUPONS OF THE CONSOLIDATION BONDS OF the State of South Carolina due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Park Bank, New-York, and at the Treasury, Columbia, S. C.

Coupons due July 1, 1874, on Consolidation Bonds that may be issued in exchange for Fundable Bonds, will also be paid at any time on presentation at the above-mentioned places. F. L. CARDOZA,
Treasurer South Carolina.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, ON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the South Pacific Railroad Company, and coupons due same date on Land Debentures, of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. The Coupons due on Jan. 1, on Second Mortgage Bonds of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CHARTERED 1824.
OFFICES:
No. 32 COURT ST., corner Remsen st., Brooklyn.
No. 191 BROADWAY, corner Dey st., New-York.

BROOKLYN, December, 1874.
90TH DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on Jan. 2, 1875, has been declared from the earnings of the last six months.
GEORGE K. BRAND, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-quarter per Cent. upon its capital stock, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 9th day of January next, and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 2d day of February next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1875, ON $3,000,000 of Missouri State Six per Cent. Bonds, known as "The Hannibal and St. Joseph issue," and $1,200,000 Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, (Cameron Branch,) will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1875, at the Bank of North America.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 19, 1874, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 4, 1875.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One and a Quarter per Cent. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) will be paid on Jan. 20, 1875, to shareholders of record on Jan. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 1 to 21.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 19th inst., and remain closed until Jan. 4, 1875. H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., No. 50 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, A SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 14, 1875. Transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1875, ON bonds of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company, and on bonds of the Holly, Wayne and Monroe Railway Company, guaranteed by Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company, will be paid at Mechanics' National Bank, New-York.
H. C. POTTER, Treasurer.
EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 28, 1874.

THE JANUARY COUPON OF THE TEN (10) per cent. (5) five year first mortgage loan of the Cincinnati, Rockport and South-western Railway of Indiana will be paid by SMITH & HANNAMAN, at Indianapolis, Financial Agents of the company, at the New-York National Exchange Bank on and after Jan. 1.

OFFICE OF THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 34 Union square, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared the usual quarterly dividend of Two and One-half per Cent.; also, an extra dividend of Two and One-half per Cent., both payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. A. F. STERLING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 201 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
P. NOTMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 73 BROADWAY.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1875, ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad Company will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
JOHN ALLEN, President.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1874.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d January, 1875. The Transfer Books will be closed from 24th inst., P. M., to 2d prox.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

ERIE CITY COUPON BONDS DUE JAN. 1, 1875, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, New-York. HENRY RAWLE, Mayor.

THE CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO., OFFICE No. 4 BROAD ST., Dec. 29, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1875, ON THE First Mortgage Bonds will be paid in gold by
WATSON MATTHEWS, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering extraordinary bargains in

Men's Furnishing Goods

GENTLEMEN'S VERY BEST QUALITY PARIS-MADE

KID GLOVES,

Fancy colors, at the remarkably low price of $1 per pair; former price, $2.

GENTLEMEN'S PARIS-MADE KID GLOVES, suitable for evening and party wear. One-button, $1 25 per pair; two-buttons, $1 50 per pair.

The leading Paris and London novelties in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

consisting of SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE and BREAKFAST JACKETS at

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

Silk and Merino Under-wear

IN GREAT VARIETY, and a complete range of prices. A choice line of GENTLEMEN'S

Russia Leather Dressing Cases,

EXCEEDINGLY HANDSOME and specially suitable for NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

A visit of inspection will amply repay.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, County of Kings.—SAMUEL F. COWDREY and FRANK H. COWDREY, Plaintiffs, against GEORGE EICHINGER and MARGARET EICHINGER, defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 67 Wall street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated Oct. 9, 1874. S. F. and F. H. COWDREY, plaintiffs in person.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Clerk's Office of Kings County, State of New-York, on the 10th day of October, 1874. S. F. and F. H. COWDREY, plaintiffs in person.
d10-law6wTh.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD H. AMMIDOWN, JONAS H. LANE, ALBERT D. SMITH, and WILLIAM H. KLAPP, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM HILL, defendant.—To William Hill, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Edward H. Ammidown, Jonas H. Lane, Albert D. Smith, and William H. Klapp, plaintiffs, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of New-York County, in the State of New-York, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1874, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 349 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for thirty-two hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-one cents, with interest from the 30th day of November, 1874, besides costs.
REED & DRAKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d31-law6wTh

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sales made at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Dec. 30, were effected by E. A. Lawrence & Co., who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, respectively under the direction of Messrs. A. W. Harvey and E. D. Gale, Referees, sold the following property: One five-story double brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 75 by 25 by 45.3, on Jackson street, east side, 45 feet north of Front street; purchased by S. A. Van Wyck, plaintiff, for $10,000. One three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-seventh street, south side, 460 feet west of Sixth avenue; purchased by William M. Thomas for $11,037.

The sale by James M. Miller of four lots on East Sixty-ninth street, east of Fourth avenue, was adjourned to Jan. 13, and the sale by R. V. Harnett of the house and lot No. 63 Sheriff street, to Feb. 3.

In the matter of the sale by William Kennelly of two lots on West Fifty-sixth street, west of Ninth avenue, and the sale by Joseph McGuire of a house and lot on First avenue, south of One Hundred and Eighteenth street, it was announced that the foreclosure proceedings had been arranged, and the property was withdrawn.

For to-day only one sale is announced, namely: By Dinges, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Andrew Voorhies, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, south side, 172.6 feet west of First avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, Jackson st., e. s., 45 ft. n. of Front st., lot 25x75x25x45.3	$10,000
1 three-story-and-basement brick house and lot, West 27th st., s. s., 460 ft. w. of 6th av., lot 20x98.9	11,037

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Dec. 29.

Findlay st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Washington av., 101.8x55, Morrisania; Ottilia, wife of John Vogel, to Henry P De Graaf, Robert M. Taylor, and William H. De Graaf	$4,750
Forsyth st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Bayard st., 25x100; Madison st., s. s., 97.7 ft. w. of James st., 27.6x139; Benjamin Andrews to Roger P. Martin	1,200
4th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Macdougal st., 25x100; Mary, wife of Austin Leake, to Jacob Bunning	31,000
12th st., s. s., 283 ft. w. of Avenue C, 16x103.3; Deborah E., wife George P. White, to William C. Templeton	13,900
52d st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x100.5; Brian McKenney to Samuel Levy	43,000
54th st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x100.5; R. Dewes to F. R. and C., Jr., and L. L. Dondert	28,000
60th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x100.5, foreclosure; G. Price, Referee, to T. Murphy	36,000
Avenue C, w. s., 45.10 ft. n. of 18th st., 22.10x65; Avenue C, w. s., 68.8 ft. n. of 13th st., 23x88; I. Schreiber to S. T. Meyer	45,000
Fordham av., westerly corner of 4th st., 40x81; P. Hart to E. Bennet, exchange and	6,000
Inwood av., w. s., 178 ft. n. from angle in said av., lot No. 358 Inwood; runs n. w. 205 ft. to Cromwell's or Doughty's Brook; thence southerly following brook to lot No. 350; thence s. e. 372 ft. to Inwood av.; thence n. e. 100 ft.; John C. Bushnell to Sherman W. Knevals, Trustee	500
Inwood av., n. s., part lot No. 357, map Inwood, runs n. w. 272 ft. to Cromwell's or Doughty's Brook; thence s. along brook to lot No. 358; thence s. e. 230 ft. to Inwood av.; thence n. e. 50 ft.; foreclosure; J. C. Bushnell to N. F. Hall	500
Lafayette av., w. s., lot No. 74, map Mt. Hope, 100x100; Edward J. Cramer to Amanda M. W. Cutter	2,000
1st av., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th st., 125x100, Woodlawn Heights; William Burnard to C. A. Potter	1,375
1st av., s. s., 128 ft. e. of 4th st., 25x100, Woodlawn Heights; C. A. Potter to S. W. Porter	300
1st av., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th st., 25x100, Woodlawn Heights; C. A. Potter to Sarah Emma Shave	300
1st av., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th st., 25x100, Woodlawn Heights; C. A. Potter to F. G. Potter	300
3d av., e. s., 25.6 ft. s. of 77th st., 19.9x75; S. Levy to B. McKenney	20,000
3d av., e. s., 45.3 ft. s. of 77th st., 18.6x75; S. Levy to B. McKenney	20,000
9th av., w. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 48th st., 25.1x100; S. D. Wilson to B. O'Neil	10,350
10th av., e. s., 75.4 ft. s. of 45th st., 25.1x100; R. M. Baxter, J. E. Leeman, and C. Parker to C. W. Wilder	6,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

8th st., n. s., 240.11 ft. e. of University place, 25x93.11, foreclosure; John Hubbell, Referee, to Richard Deeves	$14,500
18th st., n. s., 116 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x92; J. Winck to H. Butt	16,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Two full lots on south side of 66th st., 50 feet east of Madison av.; street all finished.

Four full lots on 84th and 85th sts., midway between Central Park and 9th av.

Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, Office of the estate of Wm. H. Raynor, No. 1,300 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered; would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D., New-York.

A PARTY GOING TO EUROPE IN JULY is desirous of selling a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with or without furniture, between 5th and 6th avs. and 50th and 53d sts. Agents need not apply. Address B. D., Box No. 1,149 Post Office.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone residence on West 58th st., near Central Park; the healthiest part of the City; house in splendid order; finished in the very best manner; all latest improvements, burglar alarm, &c. Will be sold or leased at a reasonable figure. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 337 6th av.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—SIX lots n. rth-west corner of Morton and Washington sts., containing 16,875 superficial feet; front on Morton st. 175 feet; Washington st., 100 feet. Particulars of OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NOS. 7 West, and 18 and 19 East 57th st.; 41 West 56th st.; 1 East, 18 West 53d; 16 West 52d; 5th av., 5, 42, 169, 614, 675, 746, 781, 953. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE.—145 acres, fifty miles from New-York; well watered; good wood land; a fine young apple orchard in bearing, and other fruit; good buildings; 2-story house, 11 rooms; four miles from Harlem Railroad; near churches, schools, stores, and post office; healthy location. Address J. O. or C. H. EGGLESTON, Salem Centre, Westchester County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER K. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $3,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 8.

TO LET—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st., entire building, eight floors, $11,000 a year. Apply on premises.

AUCTION SALES.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK.

CONTINUATION OF

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. SUPERB WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.

ON THIS DAY, DEC. 31,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT
NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. DUFF WALLACE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of this Court made herein Dec. 21, 1874, the undersigned, assignee of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at his office, No. 11 Whitehall street, New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M.: One saddle and bridle and all book accounts and claims or every kind due and owing to the estate of said bankrupt. Terms of sale cash.—Dated Dec. 22, 1874.
WM. W. BRUCE, Assignee of J. Duff Wallace, bankrupt.
d24-1aw3wTh

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING FOUR DECK SCOWS.—Sealed proposals for doing this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M., of MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1875.
For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

5,500 TONS COAL.—PROPOSALS.—DEPARTMENT of Public Charities and Correction, until Jan. 11, 1875. See *City Record.*

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 noon
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA	WED., Dec. 30	ALGERIA	WED., Jan. 13
PARTHIA	WED., Jan. 6	PARTHIA	WED., Jan. 20

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT, Reculoux	Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE, Trudelle	Thursday, Jan. 21
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez	Thursday, Feb. 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY	Saturday, Jan. 2, 12 M.
THE QUEEN	Saturday, Jan. 9, 7 A. M.
ENGLAND	Saturday, Jan. 23, 6:30 A. M.

For London direct, Holland, Thursday, Dec. 31, 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Jan. 23, at 7 P. M.
CITY OF —	Saturday, — at —

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman	Jan. 5, at 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Beddoe	Jan. 12, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price	Jan. 19, at 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. Chessman, THURSDAY, Dec. 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Jan. 2, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Jan. 2, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Jan. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. J. Berry, Saturday, Jan. 2.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Tuesday, Jan. 5.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. Weir, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. Meyer, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. Nordenholt, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA AND COLUMBIA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA. CLARIBEL	Dec. 30
For NASSAU, HAYTI, VENEZUELA, and CURACOA. ANDES	Jan. 6, 1875
For KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA. ATLAS	Jan. 15
For NASSAU, HAYTI, VENEZUELA, and CURACOA. ETNA	Jan. 22

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA	Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new)	Thursday, Jan. 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, Jan. 14

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA	Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, Jan. 26

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 9 and Jan. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. Reed, Tuesday, Dec. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Curtis, Thursday, Dec. 31.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
McKellar, Luling & Co., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.
Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A FIRST-CLASS confectioner and restaurateur, with some capital, in a city of 20,000 inhabitants, near New-York; location, centre of business portion of city; but one such business in the city, and that doing a very large trade. For particulars, address BUSINESS, New-York Post Office, Box No. 2,021.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS AND MA-CHINERY FOR SALE.—Will take part in desirable, unincumbered real estate, or merchandise. The trade is large, and long established. Address C. M. D., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

A RETIRING PARTNER WILL DISPOSE OF his interest in a profitable, established business, in this City; goods staple, associations desirable, and references unexceptionable. Address C. H. J., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A CIGAR-STORE AND SAMPLE-ROOM on 3d av. at a sacrifice; must be sold immediately; owner has other business. THOMAS GAFFNEY, No. 18 North William st.

WANTING SOME BUSINESS, I AM OBLIGED to exchange one of my houses in a fine part of this City, well rented, for boots, shoes, crockery, or other salable merchandise. OWNER, No. 220 North 6th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BAKERY THAT is doing a business from three to ten barrels of flour per day. Address J. & S. Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS, SLEIGH BELLS, HORSE BLANKETS, Whips, Spurs, &c.—Large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices.
E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES.—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—HOUSE No. 33 East 17th st., north side Union square, has just been arranged in apartments for families, or single gentlemen; each suite has bath, water-closet, heater, and speaking-tube communicating with Janitor's room. Apply to WARD & OGDEN, corner 17th st. and Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR Fifth Avenue Hotel, Union Club, &c., can accommodate a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with fine rooms and full board. References given and required. Address P. H., TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, in a first-class private residence; suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; location central and very pleasant. No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 32D STS.—Second floor to rent, elegantly furnished, bath, &c., with private family and first-class full or partial board, at reasonable rates; private table if desired; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2,468 New-York Post Office.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, (EUROPEAN PLAN,) corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Prices reasonable.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS; best houses; all locations; prices and particulars free. Many choice suites at reduced prices. Open day and evening. GEORGE HANKINS, No. 1,209 Broadway.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, AMERICAN PLAN, corner 38th st. and 6th av., Murray Hill.—A few elegant suites and single rooms; rates moderate.
W. L. FISH.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON Park.—Parlor and bedroom, bath, closet, &c.; also rooms for two gentlemen; accommodations first class.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST, NEAR 4th av.—Handsomely furnished connecting rooms, with southern exposure; also, hall-rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—AN ENTIRE SECond floor, elegantly finished and furnished, in private brown-stone house, No. 359 West 23d st.; also other rooms; private table if desired.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite, for a party of gentlemen. Breakfast if desired. No. 257 4th av.

LARGE, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED, sunny room; a front hall room; also one at $2. No. 216 East 10th st.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, also hall-room on fourth floor, with board.

TO LET FURNISHED—A THIRD FLOOR, FOUR rooms; bath, gas, &c.; $45. A parlor, with board for two, $20. No. 231 West 32d st.

TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, UNEXPECTEDLY vacated, to rent, with board, (separately or together.) No. 61 West 17th st.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Desirable rooms to let, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—A HANDSOME SECOND floor, well furnished, to let, with board; private table if desired; best reference.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with liberal table, and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 312 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A few nicely furnished rooms in a first-class house.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A PARTY OF FOUR ADULTS, (two gentlemen and their wives,) two large, sunny rooms or suites of rooms, with full board; private table, if convenient; no children or dogs desired; the house must be between Lexington and 7th avs., and 17th and 25th sts.; price not to be over from $25 to $30; best of reference given and required. Address, stating terms and particulars, J. B., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BOARD UNTIL SAY JULY 1; A SECond floor, consisting of at least four rooms; bath and water closet; in some well located house between 33d and 53d sts. and Madison and 6th avs., for a man, wife, four well-behaved young children, and nurse; a private table required; terms must be moderate, and table good. Address J., Post Office Box No. 4,231.

WANTED—BETWEEN 20TH AND 34TH STS. AND 6th and Madison avs., a second floor, with light rooms and private table, for gentleman, wife, child, and maid; only first-class parties need apply with lowest price, which must be below $100 weekly, to B. D., Post Office Box No. 2,994.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, a cheerful room between 14th and 40th sts.; references given and required; terms not to exceed $50 a month. Address, M. M., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN ONE large room or parlor bedroom, with bath-room and closet; situation between 23d and 33d sts. and 6th and 4th avs.; price not to exceed $25 a week, breakfast included. Address C. C., Post Office Box No. 918.

BOARD WANTED—WITH PRIVATE TABLE FOR four adults; three rooms required. Address A. B., Box No. 256, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—A COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED ROOM suitable for light cooking. Address A. O., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.
NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.
For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY THREE ADULTS, A FLOOR OF four or five rooms; will pay promptly and exchange references: rent must not exceed $30 per month. Address with full details and description, HARRISON, Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

GRAYLOCK INSTITUTE.
A few vacancies for the Winter Term, commencing Jan. 6, 1875. For catalogues, apply to BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening. Young men prepared practically for business in one quarter. Private desks can now be secured.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC LADY OF THE highest social and moral standing, of much experience, desires a position to teach, or would be a private or corresponding secretary. Address TEACHER, UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1; at No. 7 East 42d st.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE, FOR BOTH sexes, reopens Jan. 4; references, patrons and clergymen. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE for young boys. B. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, Long Island.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

A LADY NOW TEACHING WISHES TWO OR three pupils in music, the English branches, French or German. Address B. B. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

$1,000 REWARD.
R. J. Dallas, bank-robber. For full particulars and likeness see GRAPHIC of TUESDAY, Dec. 29, and THURSDAY, Dec. 31.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MADAME L'ARCHIDUC.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE SOLDENE ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 2,
only representations in New-York of Offenbach's last and greatest success,
MADAME L'ARCHIDUC.
The reigning sensation.
SATURDAY, JAN. 2, FAREWELL MATINEE,
MADAME L'ARCHIDUC.
MONDAY, JAN. 4, MRS. ROUSBY.

MRS. ROUSBY. LYCEUM THEATRE.
The
ROUSBY ENGLISH DRAMATIC SEASON.
ROUSBY ENGLISH DRAMATIC SEASON.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED
for the first week of Mrs. ROUSBY'S PERFORMANCES at the BOX OFFICE of the LYCEUM THEATRE and at SCHIRMER'S music store, No. 701 Broadway.
During the ROUSBY DRAMATIC SEASON the prices will be the same as those of the leading New-York theatres, viz.: Admission, $1; reserved orchestra sofas, stalls, and balcony fauteuils, $1 50; dress circle, (reserved,) $1; second balcony, 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents; prosceníum boxes, (six seats,) $12 and $15.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, and EVERY EVENING until further notice, also at the SATURDAY MATINEE, will be produced, with new scenery, costumes, and appointments, Mr. Tom Taylor's grand historical drama,
'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN,
introducing to the American public
MRS. ROUSBY,
the distinguished English actress, in her original character of
THE LADY ELIZABETH,
as performed by her nearly 1,000 times in England, supported by Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, and a complete dramatic company, including Mr. W. Edwards, Mr. G. B. Waldron, Mr. Vining Bowers, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Stark, Mrs. Waldron, Mrs. Meek, Miss Denvil, Mrs. Mack, &c.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....Mr. A. M. PALMER
Curtain rises promptly at 8 o'clock.
Play is over at 11:15 o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT,
Adolphe D'Ennery's great romantic drama, adapted for this theatre by Hart Jackson, Esq., and entitled
THE TWO ORPHANS.
MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.
The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1:30, third matinée of THE TWO ORPHANS.

LETTER FROM KING KALAKAUA.
See the ARCADIAN.

THE ANNUAL

GRAND BALL

IN AID OF THE

New-York Infant Asylum,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE

Academy of Music, Jan. 14, 1875.

TICKETS, $5 each; can be obtained from the Managers, and private boxes may be procured on application to Mrs. CLARENCE LYMAN COLLINS, No. 34 West 38th st., before 11 o'clock A. M., and from 5 until 8 o'clock P. M.; also at the Academy of Music, upon application to Mr. D. KINGSLAND.
Tickets may be obtained of the Managers and at the following convenient places:
Mrs. B. W. SHATTUCK, No. 574 5th av.
Mrs. WM. TILDEN, No. 6 East 43d st.
Mrs. Dr. JOSEPH WORSTER, No. 115 East 30th st.
Mrs. F. H. TOWS, Gilsey House.
Gen. CHARLES SANDFORD, No. 462 West 22d st.
Mr. L. M. BATES, No. 451 Broadway.
Mr. GEO. W. SCOTT, No. 198 Church st.
Boxes of Mrs. C. L. COLLINS, No. 34 West 38th st.

ACADEMY. NEW YEAR'S NIGHT.
GRAND POPULAR HOLIDAY OPERA NIGHT.
AIDA. AIDA. AIDA. AIDA.
POPULAR PRICES. POPULAR PRICES.

PARK THEATRE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND,
in his great character specialty of
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S
American drama of that title.
109th performance, THURSDAY, Dec. 31.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
FRENCH OPERA SEASON OPENS Jan. 9.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
Afternoon at 2, MIRIAM'S CRIME and 40 THIEVES. | Evening at 8, BOUCICAULT'S Great Local Drama, AFTER DARK.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
First week of THE NEW YEAR'S CALLERS.
BETSY AND I ARE OUT.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

BOWERY THEATRE.
LOAN OF A LOVER.
Pantomime of the THREE DWARFS.
Concluding with INGOMAR. J. B. Studley as Ingomar.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, capable Swedish young woman; City or country; is an excellent cook in everything; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITING, OR HOUSE-work.—By a French girl; City references; speaks English perfectly; is a good nurse, seamstress, or assist generally; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, SPEAKing English; is a first-class plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; the best of references. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

COOK—WANTED FOR ORANGE, N. J., A PROTESTant woman to cook, wash, and iron; German preferred. Call Thursday and Saturday before 1 o'clock, at No. 84 Irving place, New-York City.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and the fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 215 East 28th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY; BY A COMPEtent cook; is willing to assist in washing; best of references. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 242 East 55th st.

COOK.—A GIRL AS GOOD COOK; EXCELLENT laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 217 West 28th st., rear, between 7th and 8th avs.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER, AN OLD EXperienced dress-maker, will go out by the day. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for any capacity, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., at the shortest notice.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE WELSH girl, as general servant; is a good plain cook and laundress; willing and kind; good reference, &c.; will work for moderate wages in City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WHO is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, WITH the best references; first-class seamstress and good hair-dresser; neat, willing, competent, and fond of children; wages not so much an object as a good place. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG HANOVERIAN Protestant lady as maid or young ladies' maid, with good references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318, Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT FRENCH GIRL AS CHILD'S nurse and seamstress; she is a good dressmaker. Call at No. 66 West 33d st., top floor.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman as parlor-maid or chamber-maid and sewing; good City references. Apply at No. 130 West 18th st., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress who can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes, operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait on lady or assist with grown children, and otherwise obliging; best City reference. Address Seamstress, Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Scotch Protestant girl; is an excellent seamstress, thorough chamber-maid; first-class references, (verbal;) is very neat, willing, agreeable, and a good worker. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Swedish girl, speaking English; is also a first-class laundress; is neat, willing, competent; has a good disposition. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS OR chamber-maid; is thoroughly competent in both capacities; has good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT HOLIDAY SEASON AT THE HIPPODROME.
BLUE BEARD THE CROWNING ENTERPRISE.
800 MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
FETE AT PEKIN • INDIAN LIFE
FETE AT PEKIN INDIAN LIFE
AND
EVERY RACE ON THE PROGRAMME,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Grand Menagerie of six hundred Wild Beasts. Open at 1 and 6:30. Performance in Grand Amphitheatre commences at 2:30 and 8. Box-office open from 9 to 4. Seats secured six days in advance. Children under ten half price.

☞ NOTICE.—HIPPODROME SOON TO CLOSE.
Mr. Barnum begs to inform the public that, notwithstanding the enormous patronage which his Roman Hippodrome receives every day and night, it
MUST POSITIVELY BE CLOSED
Soon after the holidays, in order to recruit the race-horses and other animals and renovate all the Golden Chariots and vast paraphernalia, preparatory to the
GREAT SUMMER TRAVELING CAMPAIGN.
This entire establishment will be transported in 125 railroad cars to all the large towns in New-England and the Middle and Western States. Exhibitions will be given twice a day under immense tents, 800 feet in length. The daily expenses will exceed $7,500. Every detail of the Great Roman Hippodrome will be presented as seen in New-York, requiring 800 men, women, and children, 600 horses and ponies, besides elephants, camels, buffaloes, &c., &c. This stupendous establishment is four times larger than any previous exhibition of Mr. Barnum's, and ten times more extensive than any other manager or company ever attempted to transport through the country.
Every race is real and run upon its merits. The best horse and rider wins.

ACADEMY. GRAND FAREWELL.
NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT.
AIDA. AIDA. AIDA. AIDA.
*,*ADMISSION, $1.* * * ADMISSION, $1.*,*
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA—Final (30th) Subscription Night—FRIDAY, Jan. 1, NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT GRAND FAREWELL HOLIDAY OPERA—Popular Prices.
Last representation of Verdi's Magnificent Opera,
AIDA.

Mlle. ALICE MARESI, first time in New-York as	AIDA
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY	Amneris
Signor CARLO CARPI	Radames
Signor DEL PUENTE	Amonasro
Signor FIORINI	Ramfis
Signor SCOLARA	The King

Grand chorus and orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor.....Signor E. MUZIO
SPECIAL NOTICE.
For this Grand Farewell Holiday Performance the following Popular Prices have been adopted:
ADMISSION, $1. ADMISSION, $1. ADMISSION, $1.
Reserved seats, (Parquet and Balcony,) $1 extra.
FAMILY CIRCLE, 50 CENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LITTLE EM'LY
EVERY NIGHT and at the NEW YEAR'S DAY and SATURDAY MATINEE,
Charles Dicken's charming story,
☞ LITTLE EM'LY. ☜
The cast of characters is exceedingly strong, including the popular actor and author,
MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
who will give his inimitable impersonation of the part of
WILKINS MICAWBER,
as performed by him at the Olympic Theatre, London, for over four hundred consecutive nights.

HENRY BERGH. (CARTOON.)
See the ARCADIAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.....Manager
A new serio-comic local drama, entitled
UP TOWN AND DOWN TOWN.
Sam Rickey as Mike Molowney; Master Barney as Little Fritz. The famed one-legged song and dance artists, Messrs. HARPER and STANSIL.
Miss JOSEPHINE ADAMS, Serio-comic Vocalist.
Gus. Williams, Alice Harrison, the Victorellis, &c.
MATINEES—Wednesday, New Year's, and Saturday.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. LAST WEEK.
THE KIRALFY BROTHERS having arranged for the transfer of
☞ THE BLACK CROOK ☜
to Ford's Theatre, Washington, where it will be produced Jan. 4, beg to announce that the present is
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK HERE
of the imperial spectacle, with its almost
BOUNDLESS ARRAY OF BEWILDERING BEAUTIES
There will be two MATINEES this week, NEW YEAR'S DAY and on SATURDAY.
ADMISSION.....FIFTY CENTS
Reserved seats, 25c., 50c., and $1 extra.
FAMILY CIRCLE.....THIRTY CENTS.

NIBLO'S.
C. R. THORNE.....Lessee and Manager
MONDAY, DEC. 28, 1874.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
REGULAR MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
REGULAR MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
REGULAR MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family or boarding-house; speaks English, French, and German. Call at No. 216 East 25th st., first floor.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; horses, harness, and carriages; fifteen years at the business; has the best of City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man; understands his business thoroughly, and has excellent City reference. Call or address M., Box No. 75 Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young man; will be found willing and obliging; seven years' first-class reference. Address D. C., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; WILLING and obliging; best of City reference. Call or address H. L., No. 137 East 23d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COACHMAN.—BY A STRICTLY TEMPERATE man; best of City references for the past twelve years, for honesty and capability. Call or address M. W., No. 644 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN; UNderstands propagation and management of hot and cold graperies, vegetables, &c.; accustomed to the entire management of a gentleman's place; unexceptionable reference. Address H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

TO OPEN OYSTERS AND TAKE CARE OF A horse; experienced; good references. Call at No. 91 Charlton st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN SPEAKING SOME English; is very willing to make himself useful; is a good waiter and very neat; has City references; City or country; no objection about wages. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, GERman; speaks excellent English; in a private family; understands his duties perfectly; best City reference. Address G. H., Box No. 39 Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant man a place to attend door on New Year's Day. Address Robert Jones, Box No. 4, Station E, 8th av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH FIRST-CLASS WAITer in a private family; City or country; can produce the best City references. Address F. C., for three days, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; best City references. Address D. D., 286 4th av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MANHEIMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Joseph Manheimer in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of January, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1874.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
MICHAEL JACOBS, Attorney for Bankrupt, No. 345 Broadway. d17-1aw3wTh*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 28th day of December, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES AUSTIN and WILLIAM K. AUSTIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. McKINLEY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John H. McKinley, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK NEWHERR and ADOLPHUS HOFFSTADT, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 22d day of December, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Frederick Newherr and Adolphus Hoffstadt, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
EDWARD ARNOLD, Assignee,
No. 56 Lispenard street, New-York City.
dec31-1w3wTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.....Proprietor and Manager
PYGMALION AND GALATEA.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
The great "SPIRIT EFFECT"—the VANISHING STATUE—nightly encored.
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ.....as.....Galatea
Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. J. W. JENNINGS, Mr. GEO. DEVERE, Miss ANNIE GRAHAM, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, and Miss NINA VARIAN in the principal characters.
NEW YEAR'S DAY AT 1:30.
SPECIAL MATINEE OF PYGMALION AND GALATEA.
SATURDAY NIGHT, last time of PYGMALION AND GALATEA.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1875, for the first time the great fairy comedy,
THE PALACE OF TRUTH,
with spectacular scenery and a great cast.
, In preparation, an important SHAKESPEAREAN revival.

INDECENCY AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.
See the ARCADIAN.

MACCABE—ROBINSON HALL—16TH ST., BEtween 5th av. and Union Square. Uninterrupted success of Frederic Maccabe in his Sparkling Monologue Entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE.
The popular triumphs of the entertainment keep pace with its surpassing artistic, musical, and ventriloquial excellence. For four weeks Robinson Hall has been crowded nightly with the most fashionable and distinguished audiences to be seen in any city in the world.

MACCABE—ROBINSON HALL—EVERY EVENING, in 24 of his Original, Bright, and Delightful PERSONATIONS AND SONGS.
Elegant, novel, and diversified, replete with intensely comic situations. Every taste suited. Beautiful Melodies, Operatic Selections, Piano Recitals, a superb exposition of Ventriloquism and Character Delineations.
Admission, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra; Juveniles under 12 years of age, half price.
Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.
, The Family Circle, specially erected to accommodate numerous visitors who have been unable to obtain admission to the parquette, is now finished, and will be opened to-night. 300 more seats. Admission 25 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

ACADEMY. NEW YEAR'S NIGHT.
GRAND POPULAR HOLIDAY OPERA NIGHT.
AIDA. AIDA. AIDA. AIDA.
POPULAR PRICES. POPULAR PRICES.

NAST AND HARPER'S WEEKLY.
See the ARCADIAN.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS
Are the best made. The touch elastic, and the tone powerful, pure and even. WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine Imitation of the Human Voice. Prices extremely low for cash during the Holidays. Monthly installments received, or for rent until rent money pays for them. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Traveling and Local AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. Box 3,567.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

PIANOS, MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. $25 cash, balance easy payments; 7⅓-octave, carved legs, every improvement, warranted. Pianos to rent, $5. CABLES, 6th av. and 23d st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PIANOS.—JOHN F. NUNNS, (SUCCESSOR TO Nunns and Clark,) superior square and upright pianos. No. 147 East 26th st.

LIGHTE & ERNST, OLDEST PIANO HOUSE in New-York, offer great bargains for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHRISTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 418 West Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1874.
SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, CHARLES R. CHRISTY, HENRY J. CHAPIN, } Executors, &c., of Thomas Christy, deceased.
n12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLOYD SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No 18 Vesey st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1874.
GRANVILLE A. MENDON, Executor.
o22-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John F. Butterworth, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the eighth day of September, 1874.
AUGUSTA J. SMITH, Administratrix.
WILLIAM JAY, Administrator
s10-1aw6mT Of John F. Butterworth, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, CHARLES H. ISHAM, } Executors.
jy9-1aw6mTh*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE JUDSON CARVALLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of October, 1874. WALTON W. EVANS, Administrator, &c.
o15-1aw6m-Th*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WESTERFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 474 Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1874.
JAS. W. WESTERFIELD, JOHN BARBERIE, } Executors.
jy16-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. MATTISON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. M. Martin, No. 51 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of December, 1874.
d31-1aw6mTh MARY D. MATTISON, Executrix.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARCADIAN.

PRICE 10 CENTS. READ IT.
BRIGHTER THAN EVER.
The most entertaining journal of the day.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
Contents:
Letter from King Kalakaua.
A New Dramatic Academy.
Henry Bergh,
(Cartoon.)
The Events of the Past Year.
Our Colored Population.
Nast and Harper's Weekly.
Mock Auctions.
Indecency at the Lyceum Theatre.
At the News-stands, and at
Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton st.

1875.—Postpaid.—$1 60.

THE NURSERY.

A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers. Superbly Illustrated. Send ten cents for a sample number. SUBSCRIBE NOW (1874) and get the last two numbers of this year FREE.
JOHN L. SHOREY,
No. 36 Bromfield st., Boston.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

REORGANIZATION OF THE DETECTIVE FORCE.

A SECRET SESSION OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS—PROBABLE REMOVAL OF IRVING FROM THE CAPTAINSHIP.

The Police Commissioners held a secret session yesterday, for the purpose of considering a plan for the reorganization of the detective force at Police Headquarters, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Board on Tuesday. The session continued until after 12 o'clock, and when the Commissioners separated no decision had been arrived at. Various plans for the contemplated reorganization were discussed by the Commissioners, but no progress was made toward adopting a basis on which to erect a reformed detective force. Superintendent Walling was present during the session, and gave the Commissioners the benefit of his experience in relation to the subject under discussion. The Commissioners refused to give the proceedings of the secret session for publication, as they deemed it premature to make public the plans of the Board until they were fully matured and ready to be put into execution. It is understood however, that all the Commissioners are agreed upon the urgent necessity of making a sweeping change in the detective force and the manner of doing business in the Detective Office. It is anticipated that Capt. James Irving, now at the head of the detective bureau will be removed to precinct duty, and it is probable that he will be transferred to one of the up-town precincts. It is rumored that at the meeting of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, at which the recent changes in the location of the Police Captains were agreed upon, one of the Commissioners proposed to transfer Capt. Irving to the Thirty-second Precinct, but the proposition was not entertained and the matter dropped. If Capt Irving is transferred, it is probable that his place will be filled either by "Tom" Sampson, of Wall street fame, or Detective Elder, one of the oldest and most capable detectives on the force. The Commissioners are determined not to act hastily, and it may be several weeks before the changes determined upon are made.

A CHARITABLE HUMBUG.

MRS. YOUNG OF NO. "181 TENTH AVENUE" AND HER HARD-HEARTED LANDLORD—A CASE FOR THE POLICE.

The following note, which was received at THE TIMES Office yesterday, speaks for itself. Doubtless there are many such impostors preying upon the charity of the community, and it would be well for all, to whom such appeals are made to test their authenticity as promptly as in this case. The name of the writer is omitted:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The enclosed was brought to my house yesterday. As it looked genuine, I sent over to the place and discovered there was no house at all there, there being no number between Nos. 175 and over 200, I believe. I am a constant reader of your paper, and know how ready you are to assist the needy, and also to expose every form of humbug, and I thought by making this public you might save a great deal of money, as no doubt the City may be flooded with just such appeals. It is well calculated to draw.

Very truly yours, H. C. C.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.

The inclosure is a double one, and, as will be seen, is well contrived to avoid suspicion. First comes a law blank, filled up in the usual manner, and which reads as follows:

[Notice to Tenant.—Three Days.]

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—Landlord against Tenant.—Landlord, William Brown; tenant, Mrs. Young. Take notice, that you are justly indebted unto me in the sum of seven dollars ($7) for rent of three rooms in house No. 181 10th av., from the 28th day of November, 1874, which you are required to pay on or before the expiration of three days from the day of the service of this notice, or surrender up the possession of the said premises to me, in default of which I shall proceed under the statute to recover the possession thereof.—Dated this 28th day of December, 1874. WILLIAM BROWN, Landlord.

To Mrs. Young, tenant, in possession of the premises above specified.

Accompanying the notice to quit was the following letter, written in pencil, in a neat and laborious hand, and apparently the work of a poor but honest woman, who had been driven, against her will, to seek relief in this manner:

A notice to leave the Premises if I get turned in the street I do not know what will become of my children there is not one morsel of food in the house or any coal for the stove this is my first appeal to any person for help and I am sure that if you seen the way I am situated you would not refuse to help me a little however small it may be if you do not wish to help the Bearer at the door you can call to the house or send and you can then see whether my case is worthy of your assistance the bearer you can trust.

Respectfully
Mrs young
181 10th ave

There seems to be little doubt that "Mrs. Young" and ladies of her description have already fleeced the tender-hearted out of funds sufficient to constitute a good-sized "Christmas-box" for each member of the sisterhood.

ROBBING THE DEAD.

For the last year Ernest Kohlkopf has kept a grocery store at No. 64 Sullivan street. He appeared to have but few friends. Two weeks ago he got sick and his clerk attended to the business. A colored woman, Mrs. Decosta, who keeps an eating saloon next door, furnished him with what refreshments he required. Finding himself rapidly sinking he told her to see that he would get a decent burial, and that he would leave enough of money behind him to pay all expenses. Among the few persons who called to see the dying man was August Nicoli, who appeared to be a friend of his. On Tuesday evening when Mrs. Decosta entered the room with some soup, she found that Kohlkopf had just expired. Mr. Nicoli was also there, and at once examined the pockets of the dead man, and took therefrom a roll of bills, (amount unknown,) a spectacle case, and a penknife. He said he took them for safe-keeping. The Public Administrator heard of the circumstance, and caused the arrest of Nicoli. At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday he declined to give any explanation, until he saw his lawyer, of why he appropriated the articles. He was held in $500 bail.

PRESENTATION TO GEN. SIGEL.

Gen. Franz Sigel, the outgoing Register, was yesterday the recipient of a handsome testimonial in the form of an elegantly engrossed and mounted series of resolutions complimentary to his conduct of the office. The list of donors comprised all the subordinates of the General during his connection with the Registership, and the whole was a fitting testimonial to the uniform ability and courtesy with which he has discharged its duties. Capt. De Grove, an employe of thirty years' standing, made the presentation in a short and appropriate speech, to which the General responded in a becoming manner. During the course of his remarks he referred to the necessity of a genuine civil-service reform by which honest and competent attachés of interior grades should not be subject to removal at each mutation of local politics. This allusion was received with much satisfaction, and the party, after an interchange of compliments, broke up amid the best of feeling.

ROBERT J. DALLAS TAKEN BACK TO CANADA.

Robert J. Dallas, the Cashier of Molson's Bank, Toronto, Canada, who absconded on the 7th inst., taking with him $43,000 in Canadian money, started for Canada last night, in charge of Detective Titus, by whom he was arrested, and Special Service Officer Thompson. Previous to his departure, Dallas had an interview with Superintendent Walling and Mr. Smithers, the agent for Molson's Bank in this City. Dallas informed Superintendent Walling that he was perfectly willing to return to Canada without any requisition, and signed an agreement to that effect. He also surrendered to Mr. Smithers, with the consent of District Attorney Phelps, the $42,079 found in his possession by Officer Titus when he was arrested.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

It has at length been finally decided by all the parties to the suit of Theodore Tilton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for criminal conversation, that the trial of the cause will commence next week. The case is set down for Monday, but will not go on until the following day, owing to the engagements of one of Mr. Tilton's counsel. In order, however, that no time may be lost, Judge Neilson has ordered a panel of 500 jurors to attend at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, in the City Court of Brooklyn. The afternoon will be devoted to swearing in the jurors, and hearing the excuses of such as desire to be excused. On Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock the work of selecting a jury to try the case will begin. During the progress of the trial, proceedings will commence each forenoon at 11 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the court will adjourn. This arrangement was entered into by Judge Neilson and the counsel on either side, and meets with the approval of all the parties concerned. In case, however, that it should be necessary, in order to finish the trial before the expiration of the January Term, the court will continue in session until 6 or 7 o'clock each evening.

A HOPEFUL SON.

William McKenzie, Sr., of No. 511 Greenwich street, in the shoe trade, appeared yesterday at Jefferson Market Police Court, charging his son, William McKenzie, Jr., with stealing over $350 in cash and articles of jewelry from him. The son had duplicate keys of the store and the safe where the cash was deposited. It appears he made use of them, and after opening the safe, broke open a small drawer where the money lay. The youth was committed for further examination.

A NEWSBOY COMMITS A BURGLARY.

John Smith, aged fourteen, a newsboy, who resides at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, was caught by Mr. John Kealy, an architect, in the hallway of No. 318 Broadway, yesterday morning, as the latter was coming out of his office, the door of which had been forced open. Upon the boy's person Mr. Kealy found a silver watch and chain of the value of $15, which he identified as property that had been left by him in the room. The boy was yesterday held to answer by Justice Kasmire, at the Tombs Police Court, in default of $1,000 bail.

LUTHER BRYANT'S TREASURES.

"BOBBY THE WELSHMAN" SENT TO KEEP COMPANY WITH "RAT" REILLY IN STATE PRISON.

The case of Robert Murray, alias "Bobby the Welshman," illegally convicted of burglary in the first degree, and granted a new trial by Recorder Hackett, was called in the Court of General Sessions yesterday on an indictment for burglary in the second degree. The prisoner's accomplice, "Rat" Reilly, was found guilty of burglary in the second degree, and sent to State Prison for ten years. The circumstances of this remarkable case have already been fully published in THE TIMES. It will be remembered that Luther Bryant, the old dealer who for many years stood at the Dutch Church in Fulton street, and purchased coins, mutilated currency, and postage stamps, was arrested on a charge of receiving stolen postage stamps, and lodged in the Tombs. On being discharged, Bryant hastened to his apartments in the crowded tenement-house No. 1 Forsyth street, where, notwithstanding his lowly position in life, he had accumulated $20 gold pieces to the amount of $70,000, and other coins, legal-tender notes, postage stamps, jewelry, silverware, &c., and surrounded himself with costly fancy articles, splendid furniture, and rare ornaments, valued in all at $53,000 additional. The old-coin-dealer found that during his absence the door of his apartments had been broken open and his treasures stolen. The detectives were set to work in the case, but the missing treasures have never been discovered. In the apartments of Reilly, however, was found an ivory-handled umbrella, and in those of Murray a pearl-handled umbrella and the ticket of a handsomely carved revolver, identified by Bryant as a portion of the property stolen from him. The testimony produced by District Attorney Nolan, yesterday, in support of the case for the prosecution, was precisely the same as that given on the former trial.

Counsel for the prisoner did not put his client on the stand, and, in summing up, advanced the theory that the prisoner had found the tell-tale umbrella in the cars, and purchased the pistol from a friend.

District Attorney Nolan, for the prosecution, forcibly contended that Murray's connection with the burglary of Bryant's apartments was fully established, and appealed to the jury, as men of intelligence, to record a verdict of guilty.

Recorder Hackett then charged the jury, who without leaving their seats, found the prisoner guilty of burglary in the second degree.

A motion for a new trial, on the ground that the ward in which the burglary occurred had not been proved, having been denied, the Recorder sentenced Murray to ten years in State Prison at hard labor. The court then adjourned for the term.

THE SHIP-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION—ADDRESS TO GOV. DIX.

The Ship-owners' Association of the State of New-York have sent to Gov. Dix the following address:

SHIP-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

To His Excellency John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: The undersigned have been designated by the Ship-owners' Association of the State of New-York to address your Excellency upon your approaching retirement from office, and, on behalf of the commercial interests of this port, to express our gratitude for the intelligent solicitude you have shown to promote the prosperity of New-York commerce, particularly by your selection and appointment of those State officials whose duties bring them in immediate contact with the shipping merchants of this port. We desire to bear our cheerful testimony to the satisfactory manner in which the Department of Harbor Masters and Port Wardens has been conducted under your administration. The Commissioners of Quarantine, who have been placed in charge by you of that most important branch of State Government, have proved to be gentlemen of high character, and thoroughly qualified for their duties; while your retention of Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpoel in the post of Health Officer of the Port, has preserved to us and to the State the services of one whose scientific qualifications, and whose efficient and laborious devotion to the duties of his responsible post have enabled him to fill that onerous and difficult position in a way which we believe it would be impossible to surpass.

It is as a simple act of justice to your Excellency, and without the intention of reflecting upon your predecessors, that we bear witness that no Governor of late years has thus administered the powers of his office to the complete satisfaction of the mercantile interests of New-York.

We are, with the highest respect, your obedient servants,

ROBERT B. MINTURN,
AMBROSE SNOW,
EDWARD HINCKEN, } Committee.
GUSTAVUS A. BRETT, President.

D. R. NORVELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, December, 1874.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

About three weeks ago Mr. John Stewart, a boss cooper, residing in Greene County, in this State, was severely beaten during a fight in a liquor saloon in West street. Two of his assailants, named McLaughlin and Gore, were arrested, and, on being tried for assault and battery, were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment in the Penitentiary by Justice Murray. Mr. Stewart has since died from erysipelas. On Monday Coroner Woltman gave Capt. Caffrey, of the Fifth Precinct, warrants for the arrest of the men, but Warden Liscomb, of the Penitentiary, refused to surrender them from his custody unless by writ of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court. District Attorney Phelps sustained the opinion of the Warden, and suggested that Coroner Woltman procure the necessary writs. This the Coroner refuses to do, claiming that his warrant should be sufficient in law.

AN INQUEST AVERTED.

William E. Marsh, a brother of Deputy Coroner Marsh, was yesterday held for examination by Justice Morgan, for drawing his revolver and threatening to shoot Annie Young, of No. 323 West Forty-third street. Marsh and Annie lived together as man and wife, it is asserted by his counsel, and the charge, he claims, was inspired by the abandonment by Marsh of the relation described, and his marriage to another. Annie alleges that the threatened murder took place in Marsh's house, which she visited for the purpose of obtaining payment for some furniture. Marsh demanded a receipt, and while she was writing one, Marsh locked the door, pointed his revolver at her, and threatened that she should never leave the room alive.

THREE YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.

James McKee, aged eighteen, of No. 120 Greenwich street; John Skeehan, aged fifteen, of No. 38 Greenwich street; and Henry Starling, aged fourteen, of No. 25 Greenwich street, were yesterday held to answer, in default of $1,000 bail each, by Justice Kasmire, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of burglariously attempting to steal a lot of surgical instruments from Dr. Daniel McEwen, of No. 5 Morris street. The boys, according to the statement of the complainant, had effected an entrance into the house by forcing the iron grating to the cellar, but were detected before they had secured any plunder.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange was held at 1:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling of the members in regard to closing the Exchange on Saturday. Mr. Franklin D. Edson, the President, called the meeting to order, and Mr. T. J. Husted offered a motion that inasmuch as there would be very little business transacted on Saturday, the Exchange should remain closed from Thursday night until Monday morning. A vote was taken, and the majority proved to be in favor of resuming business on Saturday morning.

TRIAL OF A CUSTOM-HOUSE INSPECTOR.

The trial of Mr. D. P. Harris, the Custom-house Inspector, charged with smuggling cigars and conspiracy to defraud the Government, was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict. The whole day was occupied by the cross-examination of the witness Francisco Avellanet by the defense. Beyond a recapitulation of the story of the smuggling of four lots of cigars as originally told by this witness in the direct examination, nothing further was brought to light. The trial will be resumed to-day at 11 o'clock.

TWO PROMISING YOUTHS.

Horace Young and Michael Carroll, two youths in the employment of Thomas Carroll, No. 460 Sixth avenue, were intrusted by that gentleman with $143 to pay for rent to Mrs. Lutterback. He noticed that the boys were very flush of money, and keeping his eye on them became convinced that something was wrong. On inquiry he found that they had not paid over the money to Mrs. Lutterback. At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday they were held in $1,000 bail each.

AN UNPROFITABLE PURCHASE.

Peter Mahr, of No. 50 Christie street, bought on the 17th of December a half interest in the lager-beer saloon of Mrs. Mary Smith, at the above-number, for $150, and expected to realize a rapid fortune. In a few days he discovered that Mrs. Smith had previously given a chattel mortgage on all the stock and fixings to a third party. He had her arrested, and yesterday Judge Kilbreth, at Essex Market Police Court, held her in $1,500 bail on a charge of false pretenses.

SCANNELL'S SECOND TRIAL.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barrett, yesterday, a panel of 100 jurors was drawn to be summoned to attend on Monday next. It was stated by Mr. Sparks, the Clerk of the court, that it was intended to place Scannell on his second trial on that day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The outgoing and incoming Mayors will hold a levee in the City Hall on New-Year's Day.

It is said that Mayor Wickham will appoint as his "Sergeant at Arms" Mr. John D. Newman.

Mayor Vance stated last evening that he would not prefer charges against the Fire Commissioners, but would leave the matter to his successor.

A reward of $10,000 has been offered through a prominent commercial agency for the conviction of the person or persons who originated a rumor announcing the failure of Messrs. Lord & Taylor.

The Woman's Temperance Union of this City has issued an appeal to the women of New-York to abate the evils of intemperance by tabooing wine and other alcoholic stimulants in their New Year's receptions.

The Board of Trustees of the Children's Aid Society have adopted a series of resolutions in regard to the recent decease of their valued associate and friend, Benjamin J. Howland, Esq., a Trustee of the society since its foundation in 1853.

Coroner Eickhoff yesterday took the ante-mortem statement of Marcus Jonas, eight years old, of No. 24 Ludlow street, who had been struck on the head with a cart-rung by Timothy Flynn, an orange peddler. Flynn was arrested and held to bail.

An appeal was entered yesterday, by counsel for Henry W. Genet, from the decison of Judge Donohue refusing to vacate an attachment which had been issued against Genet's property in the suit brought on behalf of the City to recover $150,000.

In the case of John G. Machado, charged with perjury in the notorious McIntyre divorce case, the accused yesterday waived an examination before Justice Otterbourg, at the Yorkville Police Court, and gave bail in the sum of $6,000 to appear for trial below.

The Mercantile Trust Company, of this City, have elected Mr. Louis Fitzgerald Vice President. Mr. Fitzgerald has been Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the Equitable Trust Company since its organization, and stands high in the esteem of his associates.

At the first annual election of the Boat-owners' Association, held at their hall, No. 10 South street, yesterday, the following officers were elected: Benjamin F. Green, President; George W. Penfield, Vice President; Michael Morran, Treasurer; Albert D. Ayers, Secretary.

The testimony in the case of Howe & Hummel, already reported in THE TIMES, was summed up by Counsel yesterday before the referee, Ex-Judge Emott. On the 31st inst. the Supreme Court, General Term, will meet, and it is expected the referee will then submit his report on the testimony given before him.

Antonio Toscana and Vincenzo Povolielo, two Italians, quarreled, on Tuesday night, at No. 71 Thompson street. It ended by Povolielo stabbing Toscana twice with a pen-knife, inflicting severe injuries. He was arrested by Officer Mead, of the Eighth Precinct, and at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, held in $1,000 bail.

Mr. John H. Strahan, counsel for John A. Bouker, stated to Mayor Vance yesterday that warrants amounting to $4,402 15 were drawn in favor of his client on the 8th of December, but had not been delivered to him. The Mayor communicated the facts to the Controller, who promised to look into the matter. The claim was for furnishing a large quantity of gravel for the Department of Public Works.

James Robinson, of New-Jersey, was arrested on suspicion, on Tuesday evening, by Officer O'Neill, and in his possession were found $50 worth of carpenters' tools. It was subsequently ascertained that they were stolen from the premises of James M. Titus, No. 48 Morton street. Robinson was arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and held in $1,000 bail for trial.

A meeting under the auspices of the Indian Peace Commission will be held this evening in the large hall of the Cooper Union. Ex-Gov. Arny, of New-Mexico, will deliver an interesting lecture on "The Aztecs, their Manners, Customs, Arts, and Industries," and explain his theory for solving the Indian question. A number of Navajo Indians will be in attendance, and one of their chiefs will deliver an address through an interpreter.

The officers of the United States Darien Surveying Expedition arrived in this City yesterday, and immediately proceeded to complete the preparations necessary for the expedition. The party consists of Lieut. Frederick Collins, commanding; Lieut. James J. Eaton, Lieut. J. T. Sullivan, Lieut. S. C. Paine, Ensign L. Seabury, and Assistant Surgeon Norfleet. Two other officers were yesterday transferred to Commodore Lull's party. They leave on Saturday in the Acapulco for Aspinwall, where they join the United States steamer Canandaigua, which will convey the party to the Gulf of Uraba, and up the Atrato River to the Napipi. The Canandaigua will also furnish such men and material as may be required for the prosecution of the survey. The party will return in May.

BROOKLYN.

Bridget Dailey was committed for trial by Justice Delmar yesterday on a charge of stealing $75 from Maria Reese, of No. 488 Warren street.

Next Monday the January Term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer of Kings County will convene in the usual place. Justice Pratt will preside.

Detective Corwin, of the Police Central Office, arrested last evening James and Maria Riley, two pickpockets, who were in the act of plying their nefarious trade at the South Seventh Street Ferry.

A lady, while waiting to pay her taxes yesterday at the City Hall, dropped or had stolen from her pocket a five hundred dollar bill. The loss was speedily communicated to Police Head-quarters, and Detective Folk was detailed to attend to the case.

Prof. James Strong, Chairman of the Council of the Oriental Topographical Corps, delivered an address last evening in Dr. Duryea's Church, upon the work of the corps in its recent expedition to Egypt, Sinai, Moab, Palestine, and Asia Minor.

Robert Wallace, aged twenty-seven, Captain of the coal-barge St. Clair, lying at the foot of Division avenue, died suddenly yesterday while sitting in the cabin of the coal-barge P. P. Lynch. Deceased was a native of Franklintown, Penn., where he leaves a wife and two children.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Whitehill on the body of Margaret Wallace, who died from injuries received at the hands of her husband, Patrick Wallace, at No. 79 North Fifth street, on Monday night. The jury returned a verdict against Wallace, and the Coroner held him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Board of Supervisors held their last meeting for 1874 yesterday. The report of the special committee appointed to investigate the condition of the county buildings under the care of the Charity Commissioners, which has already been published, was received and adopted. The board then passed resolutions complimentary to its officers, and adjourned until Jan. 6, 1875.

A runaway team was stopped by an officer of the Greenpoint Police, on the Greenpoint plank road, near the city line. There was no driver, but the coach contained three women, who refused to give their names. The number of the coach is 801, and the women said they had hired it at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The coach and its occupants were taken to the station-house.

In Williamsburg a movement is on foot to organize a "Young Men's Political Reform Association" for the City of Brooklyn. The object of the association is to "enroll all young and worthy men that may collectively take an interest in our city and State, to see as far as lies in our power that none but true and representative men are nominated or elected to offices of honor or trust.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange to serve during the ensuing year: President, James Howell, Jr.; Vice President, James Sharkey; Treasurer, B. C. Miller; Trustees, James Ashfield, James H. Stevenson, P. F. O'Brien, William Bradley, James H. Watson, H. S. Christian, and Thomas McCann; Inspectors of Elections, John Barney, T. B. Watson, and H. W. Miller.

NEW-JERSEY.

The trial of Frederick Klennen, the Hoboken bank defaulter, has been positively set down for Monday next.

A young man named Scoby was lodged in the jail at Little Washington yesterday, on a charge of forgery. He performed some work for John Whitehead, who gave him a check for $5. Scoby raised the check to $55, and got it cashed at the bank.

A boy named John O'Neill, aged fifteen years, who resides in Paterson, attacked his father with a case-knife yesterday, and cut him in the hand, inflicting a severe wound. He was arrested and taken before the Recorder, who committed him to the County Jail.

At a late hour Tuesday night William Edwards, a tramp, made a desperate assault upon Amzi Garabrant, the ticket agent at the Centre street, Newark, depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and during the struggle bit one of his ears off. Edwards was arrested and committed for trial.

Ex-Mayor Charles H. O'Neill, of Jersey City, has been appointed by Gov. Parker a trustee of the State Industrial School for girls, and he has also been reappointed a trustee of the State Reform School for boys. Last year Mayor O'Neill introduced some valuable improvements into the latter institution.

Morris Bretzfeld, the Hoboken lawyer who was charged with embezzlement, was acquitted yesterday in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions by direction of Judge Hoffman, who charged the jury that he had examined the law thoroughly and found nothing in it making the action of the defendant criminal. Bretzfeld was accused of retaining a sum of money which he had received from a client for the purpose of settling a judgment.

The trial of Rachel Coward for the murder of Charles Tenbroeck was continued yesterday in the Middlesex County Court at New-Brunswick. The prisoner's statement made to Justice McDowell at the time of her arrest was read. She said that Tenbroeck came home drunk and commenced to quarrel with her. He threatened to strike her, and she threw a pan of fish at him. Then he advanced toward her in a threatening manner, and she threw the knife, intending to throw it over his shoulder, but it struck him in the breast. She took the knife out of his hand before she threw it. It is expected that the case will be opened for the defense to-day.

A gentleman, evidently from the country, went down to the Cunard Dock, in Jersey City, yesterday, to take passage to Europe in the steamer Java. He met a smart-looking young man, and asked him if he was the ticket agent for the line. The smart young man said yes, and took the countryman up into Hudson street, where he told him to hand over the money for the tickets; he wanted $40. The countryman obeyed, and the fellow took the money and walked away, telling the other to wait there until he came back. The countryman waited for about two hours, and then informed the Police, but the temporary ticket agent could not be found.

Yesterday morning Clement W. Alburtus, a prominent citizen of Elizabeth, N. J., was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Donovan on a charge of fraud. The complaint was made by Leonce Demets, who states that in November last Mr. Alburtus called upon him and asked for a loan of $150, at the same time tendering him a $500 first consolidated mortgage bond of the Jersey City and Albany Railroad as security. Demets took the bond and loaned him the money, which was to be returned in thirty days. At the expiration of that time Alburtus failed to pay Demets, and has not paid him since, but he assured him that the bond was good. To test this Demets went to Wall street, and was there informed that the bond was valuable only for old paper. He immediately procured a warrant and caused the arrest of Alburtus. The prisoner was held for examination.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Commander E. P. Lull, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Lieut. Col. Robert C. Perry, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Prof. Joseph Winlock, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Gov. Dix's staff, and Horatio Bigelow, of Boston, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, and Ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, are at the Brevoort House.

J. H. Devereux, President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, and T. Tomita, Japanese Consul at New-York, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. W. C. Wickham, of Virginia; Postmaster John F. Smyth, of Albany, and N. G. Ordway, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WHAT TIMOTHY SULLIVAN DID NOT INTEND TO DO.

Timothy Sullivan, aged twenty-two, of No. 49 Mott street, was yesterday held to answer in default of $1,000 bail for feloniously assaulting Alice O'Hara, who resides in the same building. The affidavit of the complainant sets forth that Sullivan beat her with a coal shovel, twisted her left arm until he broke it, threw her down, and kicked her about her body and head. To all these charges, Timothy, when asked what he had to say, answered: "I beat her, but did not intend to take her life."

STEALING GEESE IN BAXTER STREET.

Ann Epther, of No. 38 Baxter street, appeared before Justice Kasmire at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and charged Henry Volner, of No. 31 Baxter street, with burglary. She complained that the defendant had broken into her room and stolen three live geese, one of which was found in the possession of Solomon Harris, of No. 36½, who said he had purchased the goose from Volner for sixty cents. Volner pleaded not guilty, and strenuously denied having committed the offense, but the Justice held him for examination.

AN EXPRESSMAN IN TROUBLE.

John Smith, an expressman, was yesterday arrested and taken before Justice Kasmire, at the Tombs Police Court, on complaint of Mr. John J. Barrett, of No. 142 Charles street, charged with having abstracted a lot of silver-plated ware from a box which had been placed in his charge to be delivered on board the New-Haven boat. The missing property was found in the possession of the prisoner by Officer Buck, of the Fourth Precinct, who made the arrest. Smith was held to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

On Sunday a young man registered at the Southern Hotel under the name of Charles L. Roberts, of Columbus, Ohio. On Monday he went to his room, and was discovered yesterday evening with a severe gash in his throat, which he had made on Tuesday with suicidal intent. It was then found that he was Charles Clark, of No. 32 South Third street, Philadelphia, a book-keeper, who had been out of employment for some time past. He was attended by Dr. Haliem and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

STOLEN GLOVES.

Mr. James A. Crosby, who does business in the upper part of the building No. 484 Broadway, appeared before Justice Kasmire, of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, as complainant against Michael Fitzgerald, of Albany street, whom he accused of stealing a lot of kid gloves of the value of $200. Mr. Robert Nieman, whose place of business is on the first floor of the same building, testified that Fitzgerald had left the gloves, which were fully identified by Mr. Crosby, with him for safe keeping. The prisoner pleaded "not guilty," and was held to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

A BOLD THEFT.

Margaret McPaul was yesterday arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with robbing John McBride, of Jersey City. From the statement of the complainant it appears that while standing on the corner of Broadway and Broome street, at about 7:30 o'clock, on the evening of the 29th inst., the prisoner snatched a twenty-five cent note from his hand and ran off with it. Margaret pleaded not guilty, but was held to answer the charge.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PERMIT BUREAU.

Mr. Sigmund Wise, Chief Clerk of the Permit Bureau attached to the Mayor's Office, reports that the total number of permits granted from Jan. 20, 1873, to Dec. 30, 1874, was 15,859. During the same period the gross receipts were $85,510. The amount paid for collection, including salaries, was $17,659 44. Net income to the City Treasury, $67,850 56.

[Advertisement.]

THE KNOX HAT AND NEW-YEAR "CALLS."—These are inseparably associated in the minds of gentlemen of taste and refinement. Buy your hats at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In Steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.—Alexander S. De Wolowski, W. Mourilyan, Stephen Cloutman, George W. Lewis, James McWhirter, Jr., Hugh J. Jones, James Lupton, Capt. A. A. Buxton, C. R. Bennett, M. Goldberg, Arnold Flesh, A. Peri, E. S. Holland, Lieut. A. D. B. Smead, U. S. A.; Eugene J. Post, John Flanning, Mr. Michel, G. Grivel, Samuel M. Bowen, Major Phil. R. Fendall, U. S. M. C.; Thomas B. Homer, Robert Dempster, Peter Findlay, Dr. F. A. Colby, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Brown and Mother, Chan. Laisun, John Grierson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, from Aspinwall.—W. Rathbun, G. Buchard, Walter P. Sheppard, H. Helbing, George McDonald, L. Seguin, George McCan, John D. Allen, W. J. Platt, George D. Robinson, Francis Prevost, George Baltzel, Edward Kear, Peter Shaw, John Long, J. Carter, James Harrington, George Hamshire, J. McCracken, John M. Quigley, David Patterson, Charles F. Small, Edward Thomas, A. Mutter, Joseph Coquard, Gen. Kinsman, Minor C. Keith, W. R. Duff, Alexander Megi, A. Amador, M. Amador, A. G. Tatt, W. S. R. Taylor, John Pleut, Robert Grant, W. D. Dow, A. Mosoman, Latan Walker, John Puroura.

In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.—E. L. Trowbridge, S. A. Trowbridge, Capt. Goodrich, U. S. N., and 64 in steerage.

In steam-ship The Queen, from Liverpool.—Mr. McKenzie, W. C. Clopton, J. Heunigan, H. Fowkes, W. R. Hallock, C. G. Brown, and 63 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets....4:42 | Moon rises.12:40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..1:49 | Gov. Island..2:38 | Hell Gate....4:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Vicksburg, Rudolph, Port Royal and Fernandina, H. Gelpcke; City of Galveston, Evans, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; City of Dallas, Hines, Morehead City, N. C., C. H. Mallory & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman; Australia, (Br.,) Mackay, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Clarabel, (Br.,) Williams, Kingston, Savanilla, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Rosie Welt, Welt, San Francisco, Simonson & Howes.

Barks Empress, (Ger.,) Vehlow, Amsterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Toni C., (Aust.,) Catterinich, Cork for orders, J. C. Seager; J. F. Rollenam, Ray, Bordeaux, J. Zittlosen; Monteaugelgelo, Massallone, Penarth Roads for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Virginia, Johnston, Point-a-Pitre, Guad. Reynal & Co.; Manlius, (Br.,) Todd, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydel & Co.; Beatrice Luppocich, (Ger.,) Niyahe, Glasgow, J. C. Seager.

Schrs. Mary E. Douglas, Sherlock, Havana, B. J. Wenberg; Henry G. Fay, Philbrook, Demarara, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship W. A. Scholten, (Dutch,) Hus, Rotterdam Dec. 12, via Plymouth 15th, with mdse. and 2 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong W. gales and heavy head seas most of the passage. Dec. 24, lat. 45 43, lon. 50 17, spoke steam-ship California, (Br.,) bound east.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Dec. 16, via Queenstown 17th, with merchandise and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelly, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall Dec. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Dec. 26, off Crooked Island, spoke steam-ship City of Tokio, hence for Aspinwall.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool Dec. 16, via Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Dec. 19, lat. 51 14, lon. 20 38, passed a Guion steam-ship bound E.; 11:30 P. M., same date, an Inman steam-ship do.; 11:45 P. M., same date, passed a steam-ship do., showing two blue and two red lights; 28th, lat. 42 38, lon. 63 37, an Allan steam-ship do.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Morton, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Bark Rapide, (Russ.,) Juthe, Padang 108 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Oct. 26, lat. 34 53 S., lon. 24 01 E., spoke bark Diogene, (Fr.,) from ——, for Marseilles, 46 ds. out; Nov. 2, lat. 27 39 S., lon. 64 09 E., spoke ship Oder, from Java, for Falmouth, 38 ds. out; 25th, lat. 1 54 N., lon. 30 43 W., passed a bark steering S. showing signal letters J H L V.

Bark Lucia C., (Ital.,) Cacace, Patras 79 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 20; came a southern passage, and had variable winds.

Bark John Zittlosen, Peterson, Boston 8 ds., in ballast to John Zittlosen.

Bark Sarah E. Frazer, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Nichols, Pensacola 18 ds., with lumber to A. H. Bushnell—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Five Brothers, (of Boston,) Randall, Barbados Nov. 30, via East Harbor, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinsons—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Dec. 22, lat 26, lon. 57 30, had a heavy gale from N. W., lasting 48 hours, during which sprung a leak of about 5,000 strokes per hour; was obliged to throw overboard about 3,000 bushels salt to save the vessel; 20th, lat. 20 30, lon. 69 30, spoke schr. Geo. E. Bowden, from Baltimore, bound S.; 28th, lat. 35 10, lon. 74 20, spoke brig Island Lass, (of Halifax,) from Havana, from New-York.

Brig Waubun, (of Machias,) Spencer, Anguilla, 12 ds., with salt to G. Wessels: vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Island Lass, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Rousseau, Havana, 9 ds., with sugar to A. B. Moses; vessel to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Had fine weather.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships—Java, for Liverpool; Claribel, for Kingston, &c.; City of Galveston, for New-Orleans; City of Dallas, for Morehead City; Richmond, for Richmond. Ships—City of Montreal, for Liverpool; Brothers Apap, for Genoa. Barks—Dr. Falk, for Hamburg; Ceres, for Liverpool; Hedwig, for Bremen; Alaska, for Genoa. Brigs—J. H. Dillingham, for St. Croix; Guisborough, for Jacmel; Tropic Bird, for Cienfuegos; Manlius, for St. Jago; Keystone, for Cardenas; William Mallory, Jr., for Galveston. Schrs.—B. I. Hazard, for Georgetown, S. C.; E. S. Powell, for Wilmington, N. C.

MARATIME DISASTERS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

The Committee of Management of the Bureau Veritas has just published the list of maratime disasters, reported during the month of October, 1874, concerning all flags. The list gives the following statistics: Sailing vessels reported lost, 210, viz.: 105 English, 23 French, 21 Norwegian, 18 German, 11 Dutch, 7 Danish, 7 Swedish, 4 Italian, 4 Russian, 3 American, 2 Austrian, 2 Spanish, 1 Portuguese, and 2 of which the nationality is unknown. In this number are included 5 sailing vessels reported missing. Steamers reported lost, 12, viz.: 4 English, 4 French, 1 Dutch, 1 Norwegian, 1 Spanish, and 1 Swedish. In this number are included 2 steamers reported missing.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, Dec. 29.—Arr. steam-ship City of Tokio, from New-York.

CARDENAS.—Arr. 25th, schr. Lizzie Dewey, Havana; 27th, schr. Ada F. Whitney, New-York, and Astra, (Br.,) St. John, N. B.; 28th, schr. Lewis Ehrman, Baltimore; brigs Addie Hale, Fernandina; G. P. Sherwood, St. John, N. B.

Sld. 29th, brig Marena, New-York.

CIENFUEGOS, Dec. 28.—Arr. brigs Eagle, (Br.,) Montego Bay; Kenneth, Kingston; Iza, Portland; schr. Starlight, Philadelphia.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—Arr. schr. E. S. Newman, Pascagoula.

30th, arr. schr. George Sealy, from Galveston.

MATANZAS, Dec. 28.—Arr. brig Lena Thurlow, Marseilles.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Sld. for the United States, Prince of Wales, Gulow, Sarah Ellen, Weymouth, Prinds Oscar, and Norway.

Arr. out on the 28th inst.: C. F. Funch, Frednes, Kong Carl, and Emma Rich.

Arr. out on the 29th inst.: Plymouth Rock, Gimello, Eric the Red, Carl Gustaf, Fides, Mimi, Conquestatore, and F. A. Schultz.

Arr. out on the 30th inst.: Susie, New-Brunswick, Caspari, and Tancook.

Also arr. out, Lewis L. Squires and Silve.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The brig Filomena, at Liverpool, from New-York, is much damaged, having experienced severe weather. She was compelled to jettison some of her cargo.

The bark Consul Platen, from New-York, via Falmouth, for Rotterdam, has arr. at Gravesend, waterlogged. She has been in collision.

The bark Diana, at Falmouth, from New-York, is much damaged.

MOVILLE, Dec. 30.—The Anchor Line steam-ship California, Capt. Ovenstone, from New-York Dec. 19, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

NO DISCOUNTS.

1 Premium Bond Costs - - $20
5 Premium Bonds Cost - - 100
10 Premium Bonds Cost - - 200
50 Premium Bonds Cost - - 1,000

POSTPONEMENT IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THIS PLAN.

DON'T COMPARE IT WITH A LOTTERY.

BEAR IN MIND THAT THE CAPITAL INVESTED IS ALWAYS SECURED.

$600,000 ANNUALLY Distributed in Premiums.

Capital Premium, - - $100,000

EVERY BOND PURCHASED BEFORE JANUARY 4, WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE THIRD SERIES DRAWING, HELD ON MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1875.

Arrangements have been made to fill all orders without delay.

Call on or address at once

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS, 23 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.

(Post Office Drawer No. 29.)

Remit by draft on New-York City Banks, by Registered Letter or Post Office Money Order.

WEBER PIANO-FORTES

NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.

KELLOGG. For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *Concert-room* and my own *house*.

LUCCA. Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments, and deserve their *great success*.

PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.

STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours*.

WEHLI. Madame Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse that opinion.* They have no *Rival anywhere*.

Prices reasonable. Terms easy.

WAREROOMS: Fifth av. cor. Sixteenth st. N. Y.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS.

OVERCOATS Complete lines Sacks, Surtouts, and Florentines.

DRESS SUITS Broad-cloth and Doeskin, large variety.

GLOVES AND NECK GEAR All the novel Colors and Patterns.

PRICES In all departments reduced to a strictly popular basis.

DEVLIN & CO.

BROADWAY AND GRAND STREET. | BROADWAY AND WARREN STREET.

We have no other Stores in New-York.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

SILVER PLATED WARE, Manufactured by the MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO. No. 550 Broadway, N. Y.

First Premium Awarded by the American Institute, 1873 and 1874.

Extract from Judges' Report.

"We consider the Goods made by this Company to be by far the best made in this country, and, we believe, in the world."

GLOVES AND TIES FOR NEW YEAR'S CALLS, AT WARD'S, NO. 862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH STREET, NO. 1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST., AND NO. 387 BROADWAY.

Holiday Present OF AFFECTION AND CHARITY FOR WIFE, MOTHER, SISTER, OR FRIEND, A WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINE.

THEIR NEW SALESROOM, NO. 44 FOURTEENTH ST., UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK, WILL BE KEPT OPEN EVENINGS DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

DECKER BROS. MATCHLESS PIANOS. 33 Union square, N. Y.

DECKER BUILDING.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, 19 MAIDEN LANE, 20 AND 22 JOHN ST., PRIOR TO JAN. 1, ARE OFFERING BRONZES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, CLOCKS, and OTHER GOODS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS $1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one PEREGO, 85 Nassau St. N. Y.

KNABE GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These Instruments have been before the public for forty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE which pronounces them UNEQUALED for their TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

WARE-ROOMS, NO. 112 5TH AV. WM. KNABE & CO.

C. G. Gunther's Sons, NOS. 502-504 BROADWAY, FOR THE HOLIDAYS, Offer a Fresh Assortment of SEAL-SKIN FURS, INCLUDING A CHOICE LOT OF Seal Sacques, AT PRICES FROM $100 TO $200. ALSO A NEW LOT OF FUR TRIMMINGS, A LARGE STOCK OF Sable, Mink & Ermine Furs AT REDUCED PRICES. NOS. 502—504 BROADWAY, Wholesale and Retail.

FREEMAN & BURR, Clothing Warehouses, 138 and 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.

FREEMAN & BURR, favored with unusual advantages by the great depression in trade and decline in prices, open the season with a much LARGER STOCK than ever before; and are selling at very LOW PRICES. From the immense assortment satisfactory selections are easily made, and purchasers can rely upon receiving the FULLEST OBTAINABLE VALUE for their money.

OVERCOATS $5, $10, $20. SUITS, $10. SUITS, $26. SUITS, $30. SUITS, $40. SUITS, $50. SUITS, $60. OVERCOATS $30, $40, $50. OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS.

BOY'S SUITS, $5 $8. BOYS' SUITS, $5 $8. BOY'S SUITS, 10 12. BOYS' SUITS, 10 12. BOY'S OVERCOATS, BOYS' OVERCOATS, } $5 to $20.

COUNTRY ORDERS. FREEMAN & BURR'S NEW SYSTEM OF SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from them with the certainty of receiving the MOST PERFECT FIT ATTAINABLE.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMPLES of Goods, Price-list, Book of Fashions, SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

HALF COST AND LESS.—FREEMAN & BURR are closing out at a fraction of their cost a large assortment of odds and ends from broken suits, &c., embracing many of the most useful and serviceable garments that can be made.

SILVER TEA AND COFFEE SETS, Triple Plate, $23 50. BEAUTIFUL STERLING SILVER-PLATED WARE, Very cheap. Silver-plated Table Knives, $4 75 per doz. Tea Spoons, $3 per doz. Castors, cut bottles, $3. KITCHEN COOKING UTENSILS, And all kinds of House Furnishing goods equally low. RICH BOHEMIAN GLASS. CUT GLASS WARE. Beautiful Plain and Decorated Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Sets. Cologne Sets. Tête-à-tête Sets. BOHEMIAN AND FRENCH CHINA VASES, Sold at less than their COST in Europe in GOLD, AT EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S COOPER INSTITUTE.

FURNITURE REMOVAL.

In consequence of the destruction of our FURNITURE WAREHOUSE by fire yesterday, we have removed to Nos. 67 and 69 CROSBY ST., two doors below our old Spring st. corner, where we are ready to fill orders for FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY promptly, as usual.

☞ Our Manufactory in West 12th st. is in full operation.

WARREN WARD & CO.

STEINWAY. Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos, The Standard Pianos of the World. FIRST OF THE GRAND GOLD MEDALS OF HONOR, World's Fair, Paris, 1867, London, 1862.

Special attention is respectfully directed to the latest improvement in their Piano-fortes: The New Patent Tone Sustaining Pedal. This valuable and important invention greatly enlarges the capacity of the Piano-forte for the production of musical effects.

Warerooms—109 and 111 East 14th st., N. Y.

CHICKERING PIANOS. THE STANDARD INSTRUMENTS OF THE WORLD. THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, and First Grand Gold Medal, WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS. The Grand Prize Medal, WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON. AND 81 GRAND PRIZES IN THE U. S. Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th st., N. Y.